The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 292. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

EXTRA!

9:30 A. M.

G. M. PULLMAN DIES.

Palace Car Magnate Expires of Heart Disease.

PASSES AWAY AT HOME.

Approaching Death Rouses Him From His Sleep.

MEDICAL AID IS TOO LATE.

Large Estate Left to a Widow and Four Children.

KNIGHTED BY KING OF ITALY.

George M. Pullman died of heart disease at his residence at 1729 Prairie avenue at 5 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Pullman had complained of illness early last evening, but no one thought he was in a serious condition.

As was his custom, Mr. Pullman had a friend stop with him over night.

Early this morning the friend heard a clicking of glass in Mr. Pullman's bedchamber, as if he were taking medicine.

The friend rushed to the apartment in time to see Mr. Pullman make his way to a sofa, where he fell heavily, gasping for breath.

Medical aid was summoned, but before the doctor arrived the patient had breathed his

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

last. Before he expired he groaned inarticulate words.

Mr. Pullman was President of Pullman's Palace Car company, founder of the city that bears his name, and known over the world as an American millionaire, who had been knighted by the King of Italy.

Mr. Pullman leaves a large fortune to a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Pullman's death by many will be attributed to the strain of the big Debs strike, which at the time made him ill.

Biography of Mr. Pullman.

George M. Pullman was a native of the Village of Brocton, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was born on March 3, 1831. His father, James Lewis Pullman, was a native of Rhode Island, a mechanic by occupation. His mother, Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, was a woman of rare good sense and womanly virtues; she was a daughter of James Minton of Auburn, N. Y.

George M., aside from careful home training, received a good common school education, and while yet a boy disclosed that independence and self-reliance and manly persistence that have characterized his subsequent life and been such important factors in his remarkable success. He was full of original ideas, and had much inventive genius; and, best of all, had a practicality in his ideas and a perseverance and constancy in utilizing them that enabled him to turn them to good account.

Mr. Pullman's introduction to business life was as a clerk in a store near his home when 14 years old, for which he received an annual salary of $40. His elder brother, Royal H., was conducting a small cabinet-making establishment at Albion, N. Y., at this time, and at the end of his first year in the store George took a place in his shop to learn the cabinet-making trade.

Removes to Chicago.

Mr. Pullman, with a capital of $8,000, removed to Chicago and bid for and secured some of the largest contracts for raising the buildings in the wholesale district along Lake and Water streets. This was in 1859. The buildings were large four and five story structures of brick, iron, and stone, and to raise them bodily seemed impossible. What was the happy surprise of those who had feared the worst when they saw one after another of these massive structures lifted to the required height, and at the same time saw their business going on day after day with comparatively little inconvenience and as though nothing had happened.

Digs for Gold.

Mr. Pullman's next engineering experiences were in Colorado, whither he was attracted, with the thousands of others, upon the discovery of gold there. He spent three years among the mines and made considerable money. Prior to going to Colorado he had imperfectly carried out a long cherished plan of lessening the discomforts of traveling. The introduction of sleeping accommodations in railway coaches had met with little encouragement owing to the ill-suited contrivances that had been used. Mr. Pullman was quick to see that comfort was an indispensable requisite. To illustrate his theory he in the spring of 1859 had fitted up two old passenger cars belonging to the Chicago and Alton railroad company to be used as "sleepers." It was the perfection of his work thus begun that he determined upon when he returned to Chicago from Colorado in 1863.

With the aid of assistants he set about his task with a will, sparing no expense in giving expression to his ideas, greatly to the surprise and discomfiture of many of his friends who looked upon his venture as foolishly extravagant and impractical. After many months' labor and an expenditure of $18,000 he produced his first car ready for service. It was a marvel of beauty and comfort and luxury, and was called by its owner the "Pioneer." The "Pioneer" made its first trip as a part of the train which bore the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to their final resting place at Springfield. It was not long before the cars ceased to be regarded simply a luxury, and was demanded by the traveling public as a necessity, and all the leading railroads in the country were ready to gratify the wishes of their patrons. This popular demand was a vindication of Mr. Pullman's advanced ideas, that the public would be willing to pay for whatever would remove the discomforts of travel and add to it the comforts and luxuries of home, and it is in furtherance of those ideas that has come the vestibule train of more recent years.

Pullman Company Organized.

The demand for these cars led to the organization of the Pullman Palace Car company, Feb. 22, 1867, whose operations had become so extensive in 1880 that new works and larger and more improved facilities were required. Here was offered an opportunity of testing a plan which he had long cherished of building a town, to comprise the necessary shops, and the Town of Pullman was established.

Marries in 1867.

In March, 1867, Mr. Pullman married Miss Hattie A. Sanger, daughter of Mr. James T. Sanger of Chicago. Their four children are: Florence Sanger, Harriet Sanger, George M., and Walter Sanger, the last two being twins.

FINED $25 FOR KISSING A GIRL.

St. Paul Youth Mulcted in Court for an Osculatory Assault on an Unwilling Miss.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—H. J. McIntire, aged 18, was today fined $25 by Judge Twohy of the District Court for having kissed Augusta Koempet, aged 14 years, without her consent and in the face of her earnest protest.

The court stated that the question was a vexed one, a great many people contending on the one hand that to fine the young man under the circumstances would be to discourage kissing, while another class, apparently as numerous, was indignant over the features of the case and desired that the extreme penalty be imposed.

Sitting in his dual capacity as Judge and jury, the court was inclined to admit that he disagreed in his verdict, but, reverting back to his capacity as Judge, he found that he did not have the privilege of so reporting. The young man having pleaded guilty to stealing the kiss and of having committed a technical assault in doing so, he was compelled to impose sentence. He therefore fixed the penalty $25 fine or thirty days in the workhouse in case of default. The fine was paid. Besides being compelled to pay the $25 fine young McIntire was in jail several days awaiting hi[illegible]

PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN THE LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

BEER TRUST STILL MAINTAINS A DEFIANT FRONT TO ITS REBELS.

Annual Meeting Held with the Recalcitrants Not Represented—Oehne Says All Is Peace.

A white collar of foam, typical of peace, is hovering over the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' association and for the present there is no more likelihood of beer selling at $3 a barrel than there is for two schooners and a free lunch to retail for a nickel. That is what Theodore Oehne, President of the association, said at the close of the annual meeting yesterday, which lasted four hours and transacted nothing but routine business. The routine business was so important, however, that the yearly election was deferred. It probably will be held soon, and then the terms of office of President Oehne, Secretary Ernest Fecker, and Treasurer Charles J. Vopicka will end.

The Tosetti, Schoenhofen, and Fortune Bros. Brewing companies, which some time ago ceased to pay 10 cents a barrel into the treasury of the Brewers' association, were not represented at the meeting. They failed to get the accounting they have been demanding; and there is every prospect of a lawsuit over the guarantee fund which they say ought to amount to $1,000,000.

The lawsuit which is predicted between the association and the Tosetti, Fortune, and Schoenhofen companies is expected to lift the cloak off the trust. The pooling arrangement is not directly involved, but it probably will be drawn into the controversy. When the association was formed the sales for a certain month were taken as the standard and each company was restricted to this allotment. In case it sells more than its pro rata, $3 a barrel must be turned into the treasury to be distributed monthly to concerns failing to sell up to their allotments.

In addition to this an amount equal to this month's sales was assessed against each brewery and placed in the hands of trustees to be invested for the good of all. For the first year this fund, amounting to perhaps $400,000, was increased by the addition of 20 cents a barrel. After the trouble in which the Cooke concern figured this was cut to 10 cents a barrel.

Those who have been demanding an accounting from the trustees aver that part of this fund has been used to purchase idle breweries, and they do not know in whose hands the title stands or in whose interests these alleged purchases were made. It is also stated that the Northwestern Brewing company has been actively fighting the American, which is not in the association, and there is a suspicion it received assistance from the association. The minority party dissents from the policy of buying up small fry breweries, saying they should be allowed to die out, as buying them only encourages sandbagging in the future.

The three withdrawing breweries have been notified that their share of the trust funds will be declared forfeited.

The price of beer at present is from $3.50 up, the average being $4 a barrel. An increase to $4.50 a barrel would not be surprising.

BOY'S PISTOL, "NOT LOADED," KILLS HIS YOUNGER BROTHER.

Little Louis Knopp Accidentally Shoots Nine-Year-Old Ernest with His Father's Revolver.

Louis Knopp, a 13-year-old boy, pointed a revolver at his 9-year-old brother Ernest at their home, 4823 Bishop street, yesterday afternoon while they were playing together. He pulled the trigger accidentally, and little Ernest fell to the floor with a wound in his head. The child died from his injury two hours later. No report of the accident was made to the police when it happened at 3 o'clock, as the wound was not considered fatal. When the boy died at 5 o'clock, however, officers of the Stock-Yards Station were notified, and an investigation of the shooting was made. It was found to have been accidental, and Louis was not arrested.

The weapon with which Louis shot his brother is the property of his father, Ernest K. Knopp. It was kept in the drawer of a dressing stand in a front room. The children were playing in this room, when Louis chanced to open the drawer, and, noticing the revolver, he picked it up and pointed it at his brother.

"Don't shoot me," cried Ernest, as he ran toward the door.

"What are you afraid of?" exclaimed the elder brother. "This isn't loaded and I'll prove it." As Louis spoke Ernest stopped and faced the weapon. He screamed lustily.

Mrs. Knopp, who was on an upper floor of the house, heard the child's screams and hastened down-stairs.

As she was coming down-stairs Louis pulled at the trigger of the revolver, which is one of the double action pattern. The hammer went back steadily as the boy pressed it and then fell upon a loaded cartridge. Mrs. Knopp swooned as she heard the pistol shot and fell to the bottom of the stairway, where she remained unconscious. Louis did not know that he had shot his brother until several minutes after the explosion of the weapon. It had frightened him so that he ran wildly about the room, and not until the smoke cleared away did he notice his little brother lying upon the floor.

Louis then ran to the door and endeavored to run from the room, but the unconscious body of his brother lay in front of the threshold, preventing him from leaving the room. The frightened boy then screamed at the top of his voice, and this noise, after the revolver shot, aroused the entire neighborhood.

Several persons ran into the house and tried to help the wounded boy and his mother, while others summoned Dr. T. F. Sullivan of 4729 Ashland avenue. Mrs. Knopp was soon restored to consciousness, but constant work upon little Ernest failed to revive him. He died two hours later. The bullet which had caused his death had entered the right side of the head, near the ear, penetrating the brain, and coming out on the left side. When Louis regained his composure he told a straightforward story of the shooting to Dr. Sullivan, who then notified the police. The boy was not arrested.

MUTUAL UNION LOAN SOCIETY VOTES TO WIND UP.

Stockholders Decide to Go Into Voluntary Liquidation and Authorize the Directors to Act.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Union Loan and Building association held last evening at 2129 Archer avenue it was decided that the organization go into voluntary liquidation, and that this action be accomplished by the directors of the association. Stockholders representing 1,650 out of 1,800 shares of the association were present, and the action was taken by an almost unanimous vote.

Last Friday an investigation of the association by the State Auditor culminated in the appointment of State Treasurer Henry L. Hertz as custodian. He was present at the meeeting, and reported an examination of the book accounts of the association showed a surplus of about $7,000. The resources, he said, were about $4,000 short, but the association was reported to be solvent.

After Mr. Hertz had been heard it was decided the liquidation should be voluntary, and the affairs of the association should not be taken into court.

The appointment of the custodian was the direct cause of the call of the meeting. The stockholders say while it is true the association is embarrassed at present, if kept out of court it may be able to pay dollar for dollar.

The formal resolution adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, By the stockholders of the Mutual Union Loan and Building association, assembled pursuant to a notice by the State Auditor:

"First, That the Mutual Union Loan and Building association go into voluntary liquidation.

"Second, That said liquidation be accomplished by the directors of the association, and that they are authorized to engage in liquidation at a cost not to exceed $1,500, and that said liquidation shall be satisfactory to and approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts."

The books of the association show assets as $82,130 and liabilities the same. Real estate valued at $17,279 is shown to be held by the association, and the office furniture, according to the books, is valued at $350. The Auditor's report shows real estate on hand valued at $10,450 and furniture was valued by him at $50.

The association was incorporated on Oct. 12, 1883, and has an active membership of 200. Michael Schmitz is President and F. J. Martin Secretary. The office is at 405 Twenty-second street.

Yale to Be Sued for Taxes.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18.—There is good authority for the statement that a suit for $460,000 is to be brought against Yale College during November by the Town of New Haven for the collection of taxes. It has been rumored that the matter would be subjected to arbitration, but it is now understood both parties intend to fight it out.

EXTRA.

10:00 A. M.

NO VERDICT.

Luetgert Murder Jury, Out Seventeen Hours, Deliberating Still at 9:30 O'Clock.

MAY BE DISAGREEMENT.

Rumor First Ballot Is 7 for Conviction, 4 for Acquittal, and 1 Not Voting.

CROWDS AT JAIL AND COURT.

State's Attorney Makes a Strong Plea in His Closing Argument.

DEFENDANT EATS AND SLUMBERS.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning, the time set by Judge Tuthill for the jury in the Luetgert trial to render a verdict, if they had reached one, the twelve men were not ready to announce a finding.

All night, for seventeen hours from the time of going out, they had kept the vigil and discussed the merits of the case pro and con, but still they were in the air.

Among the early ones to file into Judge Tuthill's room in the Criminal Court the rumor was prevalent that the jury would fail to agree.

So the matter became one of waiting.

The Judge was advised of the situation and awaited an announcement that he was wanted before coming to court.

At 4 o'clock this morning the jury in the Luetgert case was still wrestling with the problem of the guilt or innocence of the Lake View sausagemaker and their eleven hours' labor was apparently unproductive of results.

Should a verdict be reached in the next few hours it will not be made public until 5:30 o'clock.

Absolutely the only fact that could be learned of what was going on inside the juryroom was obtained from the roof of the old jail, directly opposite. At 2 o'clock the jurors were quietly discussing the case.

At 2 a. m. the jurors were reviewing the case some of them sitting in their shirt sleeves. Their tones were low and were not audible through the door in the adjacent hallway.

Opinions of Interested Attorneys.

Shortly before they left the courtroom the legal representatives of the State and the prisoner expressed their views as to the probable outcome as follows:

Conviction...State's Attorney Deneen
Conviction.....
.....Assistant State's Attorney McEwen
Acquittal.....Attorney Vincent
Disagreement.....Attorney Phalen

The jurors appeared to have divided themselves into two groups, the smaller of whom, either three or four, paced the floor and occasionally peered through the window over at the jail. What the other jurors were doing could not be detected from the outside.

Eleven hours after the jury had gone out there was apparently no speechmaking, although it was evident that at least one ballot had been taken. What this ballot was no one but the jurors themselves knew. Rumor had it that the twelve slips of paper showed seven votes for conviction, four for acquittal, and one blank.

Piled high on a table in the middle of the jury room were the boxes of bones, the two gold rings, photographs, and the gunny sacks. The wooden elevator gate, one of the defense's exhibits, leaned against the wall.

The jurors pulled off their coats in the warm room almost immediately after being sent out by the Judge and started to look over the exhibits.

It is supposed the first ballot was taken between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Luetgert Goes to Bed.

While his attorneys and friends sat in the smoky courtroom and worried over the verdict till long after midnight, Luetgert calmly undressed and went to bed at 10, after telling Jailer Whitman he guessed there wouldn't be any more use for him that night. He had spent the evening talking over his plans with his cellmate, Nic Marsen, and confidently predicting his acquittal. If he was disappointed that it did not come before he went to bed he showed no sign of it.

Two thousand people were jammed all the evening on the sidewalk opposite the window that gave them a view of Luetgert's cell. They could see the barred door and occasionally get a glimpse of Luetgert himself. They stood huddled together for three hours till the police scattered them.

In front of the Criminal Court Building were 2,000 more people. They did not utter a sound, but stood gazing up at the windows of Judge Tuthill's courtroom. At times the crowd extended east and west in Michigan

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Threatening; southeasterly winds.
Sun rises at 6:17; sets at 5:13.
Moon rises at 0:02 a. m. (tomorrow).

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GIBRALTAR	K. Wilhelm II.	
LONDON	Michigan	
NEW YORK	Neustria	
NEW YORK	Ancona	
NEW YORK	Georgic	

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NEW YORK'S TUNNEL SCHEME.

Company Asks for a Franchise to Connect Brooklyn and Jersey City by Subway.

New York, Oct. 18.—The plan for building a railroad tunnel from Brooklyn to Jersey City under Manhattan Island progressed another step today. William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island railroad, and also President of the Tunnel company, presented a petition to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for the necessary grant and franchise for operating through and under the city. The plans for the scheme contemplate a tunnel ranging in depth from three to 130 feet from the Flatbush railroad station, under the East and North Rivers, to Jersey City. The tunnel is to be 22 feet 8 inches wide and 50½ feet high. It will contain a double track railroad, which is to be operated by electricity.

street for a half block. About midnight the police dispersed them also.

Some Wait All Night.

Policemen, attorneys, reporters, and Luetgert's closest friends were the only persons who reached the courtroom to wait for the verdict. Two hundred persons, men and a few women, wives or friends of Luetgert and the attorneys, talked and waited till 1 o'clock this morning and a few staid in the courtroom all night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles did not leave the courtroom after the case went to the jury.

Mrs. Charles sat far back in a corner of the courtroom, crying part of the time into a lace handkerchief. William Charles, the strongest witness in Luetgert's behalf, and the man whom the State believes it has impeached, chatted with Arnold Luetgert, the sausagemaker's son.

Adjournment Till 8 O'Clock.

When the case went to the jury at 4:15 p. m. Judge Tuthill adjourned court till 8 o'clock. A few of Luetgert's friends, among them Charles and his son, expected an acquittal by that time. At 7 o'clock Diedrich Bicknese, Mrs. Luetgert's brother, firm in the belief of a conviction; Fred Miller, Mrs. Luetgert's nephew; Attorney Vincent and Mrs. Vincent, and Attorney Phalen and Mrs. Phalen sat waiting for a verdict. The room was blue with tobacco smoke and loud with conversation.

Two hours after the jurors began their deliberations coffee and sandwiches were shoved through the door by the Deputy Sheriffs, and that was all the supper the jurors were allowed. The Assistant State's Attorney proposed providing them with cots when it became apparent a verdict would not be reached before late in the night, but Clerk Knoch refused to entertain the idea. If the jurors slept at all it was in their chairs or upon the floor.

Speculation on the Verdict.

Every attempt to find out what was going on inside the jury room failed. Speculation on the result of the ballot was dictated by the opinions of guessers. A few had the jury hopelessly tangled. It was the general belief that even if the jurors arrived at a verdict early in the evening they would withhold it till today.

Others expressed a belief that the failure of a verdict within the first four hours made acquittal absolutely impossible. These were the persons who had followed the trial from day to day. It was the general belief that the jurors would be so anxious to get out of their long confinement that this would hasten a verdict.

Rig Up Telegraph Wires.

Telegraphic communication was made with the building early in the evening so there would be no delay in sending the verdict over the country.

Clerk Knoch asserted that the jury gave the least intimation of what was going on of any jury in a murder trial since he had been connected with the tribunal. Bailiffs and court officials who were obliged to pass the jury room door failed to hear a sound of discussion or conversation. From the roof of the jail it was apparent there was no animated discussion going on.

Deneen Is Hopeful.

"There has been no change in my opinion of the outcome of the trial," said State's Attorney Deneen at 1 o'clock. "The fact that a verdict has not been returned before this does not alter my opinion. There are cases on record of juries convicting after being out for two days. It simply shows that the jurors are intelligent, thoughtful men and are giving the evidence careful consideration. There is no way of telling when they will render a verdict, but I expect one soon."

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen was certain of a conviction. "I believe we will win the case," he said. "The jury is made up of careful men and they will act carefully. Even if they had agreed upon a verdict in an hour or so they would not bring it in at once, because they realize that the eyes of the world are upon them. We presented an overwhelming array of facts that I do not see how the jury can overlook. Of course, we shall probably realize tomorrow that we have left unsaid many of the things that should have been said. There is enough to say in a case of this kind for a man to make an utter fool of himself."

Views of Luetgert's Lawyers.

Attorney Phalen said: "The fact of the jury being out this long makes it seem all the more favorable for us, and I am of the opinion the jury will disagree. Of course we hope for an acquittal."

State's Attorney Deneen, who was standing nearby, suggested that the defense was "praying for acquittal, hoping for disagreement, and expecting conviction," but the counsel for the defense refused to sanction this statement.

"I cannot see how our man can be convicted," Mr. Phalen concluded, "especially after the jury has passed the first ballots. The longer they delay the better it suits us."

Attorney Vincent was confident of acquittal. He would not accept a suggestion of a disagreement at present.

"It is too early to talk about that now," he said. "Wait until tomorrow, and then if there is no verdict we will discuss the chances of a disagreement. I expect to hear from the jury before 1 o'clock, and I expect to be greatly pleased with the verdict."

NIGHT IN THE COURT AND JAIL.

Crowds, Including Many Women, Wait for the Verdict in the Murder Trial.

At 7 o'clock the usual Luetgert crowd began to arrive at the Criminal Court Building. But on this occasion it was a little different from that which has been haunting the courtroom since the "bones" testimony began to grow monotonous. There was a full quota of women, most of whom were accompanied by escorts. They were given the seats of vantage behind the clerk's desk and kept the courtroom noisy with the hum of their voices. On the outside the rail was packed with the usual assortment of reporters and the attorneys.

Mr. McEwen seated himself on a table and talked of the chances of a verdict. He was non-committal.

It was seen early that the probabilities pointed to an all night session and no verdict until today. These probabilities were the sole subject of conversation. Two or three persons would gather in a knot and talk over the chances of a verdict. There were present the usual wise people, who announced positively that there would be no verdict until morning. They knew no more about it than any one else, but they talked as if they had inside information.

Judge Sleeps Near at Hand.

Judge Tuthill had a sympathetic feeling for the jury when he sent word to the Criminal Court Building that he would sleep at the Revere House, so that if the twelve men came to any decision he could be reached at a few moments' notice. The Judge frequently has remarked that few juries have been subjected to such a long strain as the Luetgert jurors and he, for one, would not have a part to keeping them a minute longer than necessary.

Perhaps, as proverbial in murder cases, the least concerned, apparently, of all those who had direct or indirect interest in the Luetgert trial was the sausagemaker himself. Before leaving the courtroom for the jail, at 5 p. m., he was accosted by his little boy, who was held in the arms of Charles.

"Is it all over, papa?" asked the little fellow.

"Not yet, baby," replied Luetgert, "but it will be today."

"Are you coming home tonight?" asked Elmer.

"No, but I will today," replied Luetgert as he gave his son a parting kiss.

Luetgert Goes to Sleep.

Luetgert went to the jail and seemed to be in good humor. It was just time for the evening meal. He ate heartily. Then he went to his cell and threw himself on the iron cot. He expressed himself as tired and slept for half an hour.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Mrs. Charles arrived at the jail, having brought a meal from a restaurant. It consisted of a big steak, cauliflower, potatoes, and other side dishes. Luetgert was equal to the occasion. He asked Nic Marzen to join him, and the two men disposed of the second meal with great enjoyment.

When Luetgert was seen at the jail at 8 o'clock he said: "I have just drank two bottles of beer and I am not worrying a bit. I believed that the jury was ready to acquit me two weeks ago. If Judge Tuthill had been as fair in his decisions as he was in his instructions I would not be here at this moment. I am willing to bet $5,000 to $5 that I will be acquitted."

Crowd Talks Over His Chances.

And while Luetgert was disposing of the beer and eatables the big crowd in the courtroom was discussing his probable fate.

Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. William Charles and son, Arnold Luetgert, Attorney Ralph Bradley, Dr. L. T. Potter, Diedrich Bicknese, Mrs. Luetgert's brother; Fred Miller, Mrs. Luetgert's nephew; Assistant State's Attorneys Pierson, Oleson, and Bliss; Attorney and Mrs. Vincent, Attorney and Mrs. Phelan, and Miss Lorimer, sister of the Congressman.

Humor Finally Breaks In.

The comic feature, which always intrudes itself on the most tragic surroundings, arrived on schedule time.

A note was suddenly placed in the hand of William Charles, Luetgert's partner. The sender was unable to gain admittance and compelled to forward it by a messenger. The note ran as follows:

"Charles: I want to see you in outer corridor."

Charles did not want to be bothered, but finally stepped out. He there met the sender of the message, who anxiously inquired as to the probable character of the verdict. He was insistent on desiring Charles' opinion as to the outcome of the case.

"You see," said the man, "you want to acquit Luetgert. You must do it or it will overcome me. I have a judgment against him for $59.85, and I don't see how I will collect it if they hang him."

Refreshments Sent to Jurors.

The hands of the clock moved around from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and still there was nothing from the jury-room. Sandwiches and coffee had been sent to the jurors. These were served on the same table which held the ghastly relics exhibited during the trial. The relics were placed squarely in the middle of the table, convenient for the use of the jurors when discussion began to grow keen. But not a sound came from the room. Even Captain Knoch, who was stationed at the door, could hear nothing. There was no loud wrangling—that sound of voices in dispute which so often accompanies the making up of a verdict.

Then there came again the rumor that there might be no balloting during the night, that the jurors probably would agree to give up the evening to a general discussion of the testimony, and then take the first ballot on the morrow.

At any rate, Mr. McEwen seemed to think there would be no verdict during the evening, at least not until late, and he began taking steps for the placing of cots in the jury-room. It finally was agreed to wait until something definite came from the jurors, and then make the arrangements with some degree of certainty.

CURIOUS CROWD IN STREETS.

Hundreds of Persons Surround Criminal Court Building and Guess at the Outcome.

Outside the Criminal Court Building hundreds of patient watchers waited for the verdict. Early in the evening the crowds began to assemble. By 8 o'clock Michigan street resembled a quiet political convention. Groups of men discussed the remarkable features of the famous trial and hazarded guesses at the result of the jury's deliberations. An hour later the sidewalks were impassable and a squad of police under Sergeant Smith cleared the walk leading to the big stone pile. By this time the street was well filled with the good natured watchers and the discussions went on.

Men with their wives and children, some of the latter babes in arms, scores of women unattended, bicyclers trundling their wheels, business-men in high hats and patent leathers, laboring men with overworked clay pipes, and the omnipresent, chattering urchin kept their eyes on the great stone archway, whence they expected to issue news of the fate of the defendant. The chill wind drove the women and some of the lightly clad men into deep window embrasures and sheltered corners of the building or into the stair and door ways opposite. The saloons offered substitutes for overcoats and furnished a stimulus for further talk about the case.

Later on, a rumor crept through the crowd that the jury had sent for blankets, and hundreds of tired people began to go home. Scores remained, however, and sat on the edges of the sidewalks or the iron railings about the areaways. The throng about the entrance persisted in waiting. Bailiffs and police denied admission to the building, and the police repeatedly cleared the sidewalk. Persons leaving the building were quickly surrounded and questioned for news from the mysterious twelve up-stairs, but no intelligence came. The lighted windows in the third and fourth stories were closely scanned for signs of action in the State's Attorney's office or the court room, but no sign of life appeared.

Wagers were offered that the jury would be out all night or for the next twelve hours. A small number of believers in the defendant's innocence proposed to bet on an acquittal and others expressed opinions that the jury would disagree.

Tiring of the long wait, the watchers promenaded about the court building block, returning from time to time to inquire for news from the jury. Waiting-rooms in the hotels were thronged, as were the saloons and cigar and drug stores for two blocks around the jail. At midnight 200 men and a dozen women were still waiting on the sidewalks, eagerly inquiring for information respecting the action of the jury.

Through all the long, chilly hours of waiting no loud talking or any kind of disturbance occurred. It was simply an eagerly curious crowd watching for the curtain to descend on the most remarkable murder case of this generation.

JUDGE TUTHILL TO THE JURORS.

Court Instructs the Twelve Men on the Law and the Evidence in the Case.

Judge Tuthill began the reading of his instructions to the jurors at 5:10 o'clock. The twelve men listened with the profoundest attention, and the audience was absorbed in the magistrate's words. The impression made was that the instructions were exceedingly fair. That portion relating to the corpus delicti, in which the court said it was not necessary to produce the body or any part of it to prove death, was given close heed by the jury.

Luetgert expressed himself as fully satisfied with the instructions.

"They seem to me to be fair enough," he said. "I guess they are all right."

Judge Tuthill began reading in a low tone, but owing to the noise in the street he gradually raised his voice until it was heard clearly in every part of the room. Luetgert sat perfectly still facing the court during the first words. He evidently was well pleased with those portions of the document

ADOLPH L. LUETGERT, DEFENDANT IN THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL.

which forbade the jury in the usual stereotyped way to bring in a verdict of guilty as long as there was a "reasonable doubt."

Defendant Luetgert Rocks Nervously.

When the Judge got further along and told the jury circumstantial evidence was perfectly legal, and if each and all of them were convinced that the defendant was guilty, and that the general superstructure of the prosecution had not been explained away, then to bring in a verdict of guilty, Luetgert leaned back in his chair and rocked nervously.

There was only one interruption to the reading. The windows were open, and the sound of a gang of men pounding iron in the street floated up into the courtroom and proved annoying. The court ceased reading and remarked in an irritating manner:

"I wish some one would go and have that noise stopped for a few minutes."

An officer was dispatched to the street, and the noise ceased.

It took the court forty minutes to read the instructions. At 4:50 o'clock he concluded. Immediately Attorney Vincent advanced to the bench and laid before Judge Tuthill the legal form of the four verdicts any one of which might be returned. These verdicts were for the death penalty, imprisonment for life, imprisonment for any term from one to fourteen years, and for acquittal. Judge Tuthill then read the forms to the jury.

Bids the Jurors Retire.

Immediately afterward he said: "Now, gentlemen, you may retire and consider your verdict."

A sigh of relief seemed to sweep over the courtroom, an expression of relief that the trial was nearly over. Judge Tuthill looked around sharply at the unusual noise and ordered the courtroom cleared.

Mr. Vincent again claimed the attention of the court. He wanted orders given that all maps, charts, and other material evidence in the possession of the court be turned over to the jury. Judge Tuthill ordered Captain Knoch, the clerk, to hand the packages of relics to the bailiffs having charge of the jury.

The latter then slowly filed out, and Judge Tuthill announced that court would be adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Morbid Attraction to Sausagemaker.

The court attachés were again ordered to clear the room, but the crowd moved out slowly, curious people seeming to have a morbid desire to catch one more glance of the sausagemaker.

A number of young women gathered around Luetgert and attempted to draw him into conversation, but he seemed to be tired and did not waste much time with any of them. The faithful Charles was almost immediately by the side of Luetgert after the conclusion of the reading of the instructions. He placed the little boy Elmer in the arms of his father, who kissed him. Luetgert then handed back the boy to Charles and with the colored Deputy Sheriff once more went to the County Jail.

Court Compliments the Jurors.

Judge Tuthill, in beginning the reading of his instructions, complimented the jurors for their demeanor throughout the trial as "most satisfactory to the court and creditable to themselves." He spoke of the approaching end of their long siege, and said all concerned were convinced the twelve had listened to the evidence with conscientious and painstaking care. The court then went on to say jury duty was the highest to which a citizen could be called, and he was personally glad they had well understood and appreciated the highly important duties assumed when selected to try the case.

The court then went on at some length to explain the respective powers and duties of the court and jury. He said in this connection:

It is the duty of the court to regulate the course of proceedings in the trial of a case, and pass upon all questions as to the admission or rejection of evidence which may be offered, and to instruct the jury as to the law of the case. It is the sole and peculiar province of the jury to take such evidence as has been admitted by the court into consideration, weigh it carefully and impartially, and apply to this their conscientious and deliberate judgment, uninfluenced by any other consideration than the discovery of the truth. Their solemn oaths as jurors demand that they do this fearlessly, and that by their verdict they truly declare their conclusion and judgment as to what the truth of the matter under consideration is.

Feels His Deep Responsibility.

Continuing, Judge Tuthill said the court felt the deepest sense of responsibility in attempting to expound those rules of law which he considered necessary to guide the deliberations of the jury. The law declared that juries in all criminal cases should be judges of the law and fact, so that if any juror felt he understood the law better than the court he was free to become the judge of what was the law. The court continued:

But, before assuming such a responsibility, you should be assured that you are not acting from caprice or prejudice, that you are not controlled by personal preferences and personal pique or pride of opinion, but are acting from a deep and confident conviction that the court is wrong and that you are right. Before saying this upon your oaths, it is your duty to reflect whether from your study and experience you are better qualified to judge of the law than the court is.

While the prosecution was brought in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, it was only proper to explain, the court went on to say, that the State was not animated by any feelings of malice, revenge, or ill-will against any of its citizens. The defendant came into court as every other citizen, protected by the assumption of law that he was innocent of any crime, and particularly that he was innocent of the crime charged against him in the indictment. The mere fact of an indictment carried nothing of importance, that simply being a formal charge for the purpose of putting the defendant on trial. Continuing along this general vein, the court said:

It is your sworn duty to commence the investigation of this case with the presumption that the defendant is innocent of the crime with which he is charged, and you should act upon this presumption throughout your consideration of the evidence, unless it shall have been overcome by proof of guilt so strong, credible, and conclusive as to convince your minds to a moral certainty and beyond every reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each fact and circumstance proved, having in their minds at all times the presumption that the defendant is innocent; and in considering every such fact and circumstance they should apply to it the presumption of innocence. This presumption of innocence is not an idle form. It is a fundamental and important part of the law of the land and should not at any stage of your investigation be lost sight of nor ignored, until your minds are convinced of his guilt by the evidence to a moral certainty and to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.

Doctrine of Chance Barred.

It is the duty of the jury, especially in a capital case, to exercise the most careful and conscientious caution in the examination of all the facts and circumstances in the case. It is not sufficient that it is quite likely or more probable that the defendant is guilty. You cannot decide the issues in this case upon any doctrine of chance. The law will not justify the conviction of a citizen accused of a grave and serious crime upon any degree of proof, no matter how strong, which does not create a certainty beyond every reasonable doubt. That is, such certainty as a careful and a prudent man would require to act upon in the most grave and important concerns of life; and, although you are instructed to believe as jurors, if from the evidence you would believe as men, yet you are not required to believe as jurors in any case where a carful and prudent man would pause and hesitate to believe if the most grave and important concerns of his life were at stake. This rule of law which clothes every person accused of crime with the presumption of innocence and imposes upon the State the burden of establishing his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is not intended to aid any one who is in fact guilty of crime to escape, but it is a humane provision of law intended, so far as human agencies can, to guard against the danger of any innocent person being unjustly punished.

What Constitutes Reasonable Doubt.

The court said the jurors were instructed as a matter of law that the doubt which a juror was allowed to retain in his own mind, and under the influence of which he should frame a verdict of not guilty, must always be a reasonable one; a doubt produced by undue sensibility in the mind of a juror, in view of the consequences of his verdict, was not a reasonable doubt; and the jury was not allowed to create sources or materials of doubt by resorting to trivial and fanciful suppositions and remote conjectures as to possible states of the case different from that established by the evidence. Then Judge Tuthill added:

You are not at liberty to disbelieve as jurors, if, from the evidence, you believe as men; your oath imposes on you no obligation to doubt, when no doubt would exist if no oath had been administered. And, in considering the case, the jury are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must they entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable, and it must arise from a candid and impartial investigation of all the evidence in the case, and, unless it is such that were the same kind of doubt interposed in the graver transactions of life, it would cause a reasonable and a prudent man to hesitate and pause, it is not sufficient to authorize a verdict of not guilty. If, after considering all the evidence, you can say you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt.

Construes the Murder Statute.

The court then went on to define murder. Express malice is that deliberate intention to take away the life of a fellow-creature which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof. Malice includes not only anger, hatred, and revenge, but includes every other unlawful and unjustifiable motive. Malice is implied from a deliberate or cruel act against another, however sudden, which shows an abandoned or malignant heart. Judge Tuthill added:

The court instructs the jury in the language of the statute that whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life or for a term not less than fourteen years. If the accused is found guilty by a jury, they shall fix the punishment by their verdict.

It is not necessary for the State under this count to prove the particular means by which the crime may have been committed, it is sufficient if the evidence offered satisfies the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did in fact murder his wife, although the exact details of the murder may not appear in evidence.

Before a conviction can be had in this case, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty, first, that Louise Luetgert is dead; second, that she came to her death on the first day of May, A. D. 1897, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois; third, that Adolph L. Luetgert, the defendant, willfully, maliciously, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered said Louise Luetgert on the first day of May, 1897, by some of the various means charged in the indictment.

The court instructs the jury that in this case the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution to make out and prove to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond all reasonable doubt, every material allegation in the indictment; and, unless that has been done, the jury should find the defendant not guilty. It is not incumbent upon the defendant to prove that Louise Luetgert is alive, or her whereabouts, or what became of her. It is the duty of the State to establish beyond a reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty that she is dead, and that the accused killed her as charged in the indictment, and until the State has established these facts beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant cannot be convicted. If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, Adolph L. Luetgert, it is your duty so to do, and find the said defendant, Adolph L. Luetgert, not guilty.

Circumstantial Evidence May Suffice.

The court instructs the jury, as a matter of law, that if you believe from the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, Adolph L. Luetgert, while in the prosecution of a felonious intent, inflicted a mortal wound upon the person of Louise Luetgert, from which mortal wound, so inflicted, the deceased died as charged, or that in any of the modes charged in the indictment the said Adolph L. Luetgert took the life of said Louise Luetgert, then from such act the law would imply malice and the defendant would be guilty of murder; that it matters not that such evidence is circumstantial, or made up from facts and circumstances, provided the jury believe that such facts and circumstances pointing to the defendant's guilt have been proved, so that there is no reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors as to the guilt of the defendant, the evidence all considered.

Issues to Establish Guilt.

The court went on to instruct the jurors further that as a matter of law, while to constitute the offense charged in the case the intent alleged in the indictment was necessary to be shown, yet direct and positive testimony was not necessary to prove the intent. It might be inferred from facts and circumstances shown by the evidence, and if the jurors believed from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the assault as alleged in the indictment was made deliberately by the defendant on Louise Luetgert, and was likely to be attended with dangerous consequences, then the malice or intent requisite to make out the case as charged would be presumed; it mattered not that such evidence was circumstantial or made up from facts and circumstances, provided the jury believed such facts and circumstances pointing to the defendant's guilt had been proved so that there was no reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury as to the guilt of the defendant from all the evidence.

Indicates an Intent to Slay.

Then the court said:

The law presumes that a person intends all the natural, probable, and usual consequences of his acts, and when one person assails another violently, with a dangerous weapon likely to kill, not in self-defense and not in a sudden heat of passion, caused by a provocation apparently sufficient to make the passion irresistible or involuntary, and the life of the party thus assailed is actually destroyed in consequence, then the legal and natural presumption is that death or great bodily harm was intended, in which case the law implies malice and such killing would be murder.

You are further instructed as a matter of law that circumstantial evidence is just as legal and just as effective as any other evidence, provided the circumstances are of such a character and force as to satisfy the mind of the jury of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

You are further instructed that the evidence by which the corpus delicti or criminal death of Louise Luetgert is attempted to be proved, and the evidence upon which conviction is asked by the prosecution in this case, is what is known in law as circumstantial evidence.

Circumstantial Evidence Is Legal.

Circumstantial evidence in criminal cases is the proof of such facts or circumstances connected with or surrounding the commission of the crime as charged, as tends to show the guilt or innocence of the party charged; and these facts and circumstances must be sufficiently conclusive to convince the jury to a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant as charged in the indictment before the jury can convict him; and if the facts and circumstances shown by the evidence in this case are sufficient to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendant, beyond a reasonable doubt, then such evidence is sufficient to authorize the jury in finding the defendant guilty. The law demands a conviction wherever there is sufficient legal evidence to show the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and circumstantial evidence is legal evidence.

Rules to Guide the Jury.

Here the court warned the jury against going to an extreme in the "reasonable doubt." He said the members should be careful to consider all the evidence in the case, but that they must not go outside to hunt up doubts. All that was necessary was for the individual juror to say that his conscience was clear and that he had an abiding conviction beyond a reasonable doubt. The court then gave the following rules to guide them in their use and application of the circumstances introduced in evidence:

First—It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each circumstance proved, having in their minds the presumption that the defendant is innocent, and in considering such fact or circumstance they should apply to it the presumption of innocence, and if such fact or circumstance, when considered in connection with all the evidence in the case can be explained consistently with the innocence of the accused, it is their duty to explain it.

Second—No circumstance introduced in evidence on this trial can be used by you as the basis for any inference of guilt against the defendant, unless such circumstance is first proved to be true beyond a reasonable doubt, and every circumstance in the case which is not proved to be true beyond a reasonable doubt should be wholly dismissed from your consideration and must not be permitted to influence you to any extent against the defendant. Any circumstance which is essential to a conclusion of guilt against the defendant should be established beyond all reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty before it can be used by the jury against the defendant.

Third—In order to justify the inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence, the existence of the inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused, and incapable of explanation upon any other reasonable hypothesis than that of his guilt. If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocent of the defendant, Adolph L. Luetgert, it is your duty so to do, and find said defendant, Adolph L. Luetgert, not guilty.

No Need to Split Hairs.

Judge Tuthill remarked at this juncture as a warning that a splitting of hairs was not necessary. The jury need not believe every fact or circumstance should be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; only if the entire superstructure of evidence was strong enough to bear out the assumption. Then he said:

The jury is instructed that by the rule of law no man may be convicted of a crime until what is known as the corpus delicti has been established by the prosecution. By the term "corpus delicti" in this case is meant the establishing by the prosecution of the criminal death of Louise Luetgert. Such corpus delicti must be established by proof so strong and credible and conclusive as to convince the mind of the criminal death of Louise Luetgert, as charged in the indictment, to a moral certainty and beyond every reasonable doubt; and unless you are convinced by the evidence in this case and beyond a reasonable doubt that Louise Luetgert died at the time charged in the indictment herein, and also that she came to her death in manner and form as charged in the indictment, then and in such case it is your duty to acquit the defendant.

Need Not Produce Body.

You are instructed that to prove the corpus delicti in a case of murder does not require the State or prosecution to produce the body of the alleged deceased, or any part thereof, or the testimony of any witness who has seen the same since the commission of the alleged crime; but to prove the corpus delicti the State is required to produce only such legal evidence as establishes in the mind of the jury and beyond a reasonable doubt a conviction that the murder charged in the indictment has been in fact committed, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and that the defendant is guilty of its commission; and it matters not that the proof of such corpus delicti consists, in whole or in part, of circumstantial evidence, provided it is sufficient to satisfy the minds of the jurors, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the commission of the offense charged, for the law demands that the jury shall act upon any satisfactory and sufficient legal evidence, and circumstantial evidence is, as before stated, legal evidence.

Defendant Need Not Testify.

The jury then was instructed that if it believed from all the evidence in the case that the State had failed to make out a case against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt it had no right to convict the defendant, either for a failure to produce testimony upon his part or for the absence of testimony upon his part. Judge Tuthill went on to say:

While the statute of the State provides that a person charged with crime may testify in his own behalf, he is not under any obligation to do so, and the statute expressly declares that his neglect to testify shall not create any presumption against him. The jury should decide the case with reference alone to the testimony actually introduced before it, without reference to what might or might not have been proved if other persons had testified.

You are instructed that it is the peculiar province of the jury to pass upon the credibility of the witnesses; to decide the weight that shall be given to the testimony of each witness who has testified in the case. In order to do this intelligently the jury should consider the intelligence or lack of intelligence of the witness testifying; the opportunity of the witness to see and know the facts or circumstances about which he may have testified; the interest of whatever nature which from the evidence they believe has, or may have, influenced the witness to testify as he or she may have done.

Determine Credibility of Witnesses.

You are to consider the manner and appearance of the witnesses while testifying. You are to consider whether the evidence shows that the witness has made statements out of court contradictory to the testimony given in court; and you are to decide whether the character of the witness for truth and veracity has been so far successfully impeached by witnesses who you believe are entitled to credit at your hands, as to show that such witness is unworthy to be believed when testifying, even under the sanction of an oath, and in a court of justice. These and other considerations which your experience in life will suggest to you are all to be brought into use in passing upon this most important question, as to what witnesses shall be believed by you and what weight shall be given to the testimony of the various witnesses who have testified in the case and to the other evidence which has been introduced before you.

False Evidence to Be Disregarded.

The court then instructed the jurors that if from a consideration of all the evidence in the case they found that any witness for any reason whatsoever had willfully and intentionally testified falsely to any fact material to the issue in the case they had a right to entirely disregard his or her testimony, excepting in so far as such testimony was corroborated by other and credible evidence in the case or by circumstances in evidence which they believed to be true. The court added:

If you believe from the evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt that any voluntary declarations or admissions were made by the defendant upon matters material to the issue in this case prior to and after his arrest, then it is the duty of the jury to consider such declarations and admissions precisely as any other testimony; and hence, if the jury believe all of the declarations and admissions to be true, they will act upon the whole as true; but the jury may believe that which charges the prisoner and reject that which is in his favor, if they see sufficient ground in the evidence or any inherent improbability in the statement itself. The jury are at liberty to judge of it like other evidence, by all of the circumstances in the case.

Dissection of Verbal Admissions.

You are instructed, however, that where verbal admissions or declarations of a prisoner charged with crime are offered in evidence by the prosecution, the whole of the admission or declaration should be taken together, as well the part which favors the defendant as that which may be against him. And if the part of the statement which is in his favor is not disproved, or is not apparently improbable or untrue, when considered with all the other evidence in the case, then such part of the statement is entitled to as much consideration from the jury as any other part of the statement.

Wary of Reward Seekers.

The court then said the credit of a witness, as he had stated, might be impeached by proof that he or she had made statements out of court contrary to what he or she had testified to on the trial. If the jurors believed from the evidence that any witness had made statements out of court at variance with the testimony given in the case regarding any material matter testified to by such witness, and that such statement or statements were wilfully false, then the jury could totally disregard the testimony of such witness so impeached making such false statements unless such witness was corroborated by other and credible evidence or by circumstances introduced in evidence in the case. The court added:

If the jury believe from the evidence that any witness or witnesses who testified in this case demanded a reward for suppressing his or her alleged knowledge of anything concerning which he, she, or they testified to, then the jury should consider the testimony of such witness or witnesses with the gravest caution, and should take in consideration such fact, together with all the other evidence in the case, in determining the weight, if any, that should be given to the testimony of such witness or witnesses.

The jury are instructed that when any evidence which has been heard by you has afterwards been ordered struck out by the court, you should absolutely and entirely disregard such evidence and give it no consideration or weight in arriving at your verdict. Your verdict should be based alone upon the evidence in the case which the court has permitted to stand and upon the law, as stated to you in these instructions.

Touches on Attorneys' Statements.

The court concluded his charge as follows:

You are instructed that it would be wholly improper and wrong for you to regard the statements of any attorney who has addressed you in this case which are not based upon the evidence in the case. And such statements, if any such have been made, should in no way influence or prejudice your minds. Your duty is discharged when you have determined the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar of the precise crime charged in the indictment and upon the evidence in the case and the law as given to you by the court.

Forms of verdict suitable to any conclusion the jurors might reach accompanied the instructions.

DENEEN IN CLOSING SPEEECH.

State's Attorney Reviews the Evidence, Brings Out New Points, and Asks a Conviction.

Adolph Luetgert heard the pleas for his life and freedom finally answered yesterday. For almost seven hours, while State's Attorney Deneen was making the last argument before giving the case to the jury, Luetgert sank down in his chair, with his eyes staring at the twelve men who were following every word of his prosecutor. His great mop of black hair, that has turned white over the forehead in the last two weeks, glistened with perspiration brought out by the strain he was under. Within a few feet of him slept his 5-year-old yellow-haired son in the arms of the wife of his closest friend. Beside her sat another son, Louis, who had given testimony both for and against him.

During the pauses in the accusing speech Luetgert's attorneys, ex-Judge Vincent and Albert Phalen, sometimes rested their arms on his shoulder and whispered reassuringly in his ear. Then he would straighten up and start to hear the speech with his old indifferent, diffident air, but before a half dozen sentences had been uttered the huge sausage-maker realized where he was and what the words might mean, and his face became paler and his head trembled.

Eager Attitude of the Jurors.

During the entire speech of the State's Attorney the jurors scarcely glanced at the prisoner. They leaned forward in their seats, ignoring the scuffling and the subdued whispers in the densely packed crowd of spectators. Several times during the argument Jurors Fowler and Shaw nodded affirmatively when the State's Attorney asserted that evidence disputed by Luetgert's attorneys was in the record.

Mr. Deneen's first words were spoken in so low a voice that only the jurors and the stenographers heard them. His voice strengthened to a conversational tone soon, and then rose till it reached the audience and could be heard even outside the courtroom. It dropped again as he read some portion of the testimony, and sounded like sharp blows from a mallet a moment later. Luetgert's young son, who was slumbering peacefully, woke with a scared look on his face.

Victim of His Own Creations.

"Here is a case with a multitude of facts or circumstances. Every fact and circumstance in the case has been created by the defendant. He is not an unfortunate victim of circumstances created by others," began the State's Attorney. "He is not brought in to sway the facts started by others.

"Now, it would seem that the counsel for the defense would attempt, at least, to explain some of the facts—to account for them or to dispute them. A multitude of witnesses have testified to a multitude of facts here. The witnesses are not discredited or impeached. They are not attacked in argument. The facts set up by them are not disputed nor explained. There is but one inference that can be drawn from this procedure, and that inference is the fair legal inference that the defendant found it impossible to explain them, to read through them, and to answer them."

Praise for the Police.

Inspector Schaack, Captain Schuettler, and the detectives who had been denounced by Attorney Vincent for remaining in the courtroom after the evidence was all in were sitting just behind the State's Attorney. He turned to them.

"It is no argument here to say that the police have been active in this case," he said. "The police are active in every case that is brought into this Criminal Court. There are 6,000 cases brought to trial in this court every year, and in very nearly all these 6,000 cases the police have charge of the prosecution. It is their business to look up the witnesses; it is their business to ascertain facts; it is their business to be present in court.

"But more than that, it is their business to see whether or not the statements that are brought in in defense—alibis, self-defense, explanations—that all of the testimony brought out by the defense and for the defense are examined and investigated, that the truth may be known to the jurors who try these cases and pronounce the judgment that the State of Illinois pronounces through them upon questions of guilt.

"In this case the police have been assailed, but the facts that they state have not been disputed, nor have they been impeached or discredited.

Defense of Diedrich Bicknese.

"But that is not enough. The relatives of Mrs. Luetgert, who have come in here to testify to facts—two of them to salient facts—have been attacked with bitterness by counsel for the defense. The man who began the investigation of the facts in this case is Diedrich Bicknese. Not a word that he said in this case has been disputed, answered, or explained. But what statement has been made in reference to him? He is called a busybody. Why? Because he has undertaken to search for us the reason of the incriminating facts that started the disappearance and death of his sister. His face was referred to here by the eminent counsel for the defense and he is called besotted. His features show him to be an honest, hard-working, and law-abiding citizen of Illinois. It is unfair that he should be attacked in this way, because his brotherly duty required him to search with us for the criminal who is responsible for the death of his sister.

"Not alone that, but all the relatives of the deceased are attacked. The sister of the deceased, the nephew of the deceased, all are attacked with equal bitterness. It would seem to me that in answering the witnesses it is necessary more to answer their facts and the legitimate inferences that can be drawn from the facts than to assail their character. Not assailing it by evidence, not assailing it by witnesses, but assailing it with jokes, jeers, vituperation, and rancor on the part of counsel."

No Argument in Calling Names.

Attorney Vincent had characterized Dr. George A. Dorsey, ethnologist, and curator of that department at the Field Museum, and one of the State's experts, as a "bird stuffer."

"They call him a 'bird stuffer' because they dare not face his arguments," shouted Mr. Deneen. "Dr. Dorsey is an honorable man. He has been brought into this case by the State of Illinois. He is called a 'bird stuffer,' and that is all the answer they give to his facts."

Mr. Deneen described the training that Dr. Dorsey and Dr. Bailey, also of the Columbian Museum, had had, and the high rank they held as experts on osteology.

Mr. Howes, the articulator on whom the defense had made its fiercest attacks, Mr. Deneen showed had been corroborated by the other experts. Attorney Vincent had called him a "janitor."

"Mrs. Tosch," the speaker reminded the jurors, "was called the 'lady with the alabaster neck'; Mrs. Feldt is 'airy, fairy Mrs. Feldt,' and Odorofsky is a 'handy man.' These opprobious epithets remain to take the place of explanations, refutation, and impeachments on the part of the defense."

Then Mr. Deneen turned his attention to the evidence.

Takes Up the Soap Story.

"Now, about the soap," he asked. "What is the argument that the Judge makes in reference to Mr. Luetgert's actions on the night of May 1? First, that the factory should be cleaned. What evidence have you that the factory was not clean? Nothing but the uncorroborated statement of Attor-

(Continued on third page.)

Athletic Young Men

Are permitted by the prevailing fashion to wear through the Autumn an extra heavy double-breasted sack coat and no overcoat at all.

We are making suits of this sort in many different patterns. An inspection is invited.

Double-breasted Sack Coat and Vest to order from $13.00 up.

Nicoll's
To-Measure Suits,
For Fall and Winter,
$15 to $40.

Nicoll The Tailor
Corner Clark and Adams Streets.

NO VERDICT.

Luetgert Murder Jury Deliberate at 4 O'Clock.

JUDGE DUE AT 9:30 A. M.

Rumor First Ballot Is 7 for Guilty; 4 for Innocent.

CROWDS AT AND JAIL COURT.

Deneen's Strong Closing Plea and Tuthill's Charge.

DEFENDANT EATS AND SLUMBERS.

(Continued from second page.)

ney Vincent—absolutely nothing. He cross-examined at length some of the witnesses of the State on that portion of his case. Every witness said that factory was clean—clean sawdust on the upper floors—clean basement, cleaned on that same Saturday, the 1st of May, by Odorofsky. Is that disputed? What occasion, then, was there for cleaning the factory? It was cleaned Saturday, and it was also scrubbed on Monday. The jury will remember the facts. Odorofsky said that he cleaned that factory daily.

"What about the materials that Mr. Charles claimed entered into the solution in that vat? Mr. Eland states that he rolled three barrels of tallow from the icehouse, and one barrel of bones from near the elevator, down to the vat, on Saturday morning, May 1, about 7 o'clock. Odorofsky and Levandowsky say there was no such tallow in the icehouse. Schuster and Franke, the butchers, say that there was no such tallow in the icehouse.

Questions the Continued Concealment.

"I want to go further here on the matter of the tallow before I proceed to their contention regarding the bones. If the tallow had been there, why their anxiety to conceal all evidences of it since the 1st of May? Why is it that the defendant did not say to Odorofsky and Levandowsky, when they were breaking up that infernal stuff, I am going to make some soft soap out of this? Why did he let it remain in his factory nearly two months unused? Why did he not make a reference to it on Saturday, May 15, when he saw the officers go with Bialk to the basement of the factory, and he quaked with fear and terror? Why has he made no reference to it since? Why these concealments, if it was an honest effort to make soap?

"But they have introduced another fact here, that without the argument of tallow and of grease would not only be an ample refutation of their theory, but in my mind it is the strongest fact that has been gathered from their defense, the strongest incriminating fact of guilt, and I shall contend that it amounts to a confession of guilt.

Bones Not Needed for Soap.

"That barrel of bones was introduced into this case through fraud, deceit, and perjury. That barrel of bones will indicate more strongly than any other fact that they have introduced in this case the guilt of the defendant. Out of his mouth, out of the mouths of his witnesses shall come the accusation that cannot be answered, in my opinion. Why should he introduce a barrel of bones to make soap? To get fat? He didn't need any fat or grease if his own story is true. The fat is not on bones. The fat is on the skin and the kidneys."

The prosecution never before had emphasized this view of the evidence, nor had more than referred to it, and the jurors became intensely interested at the State's Attorney's new presentation of facts.

"Eland says this was a barrel of bones that came from the butcher shop," Mr. Deneen proceeded. "What were they if they came from the butcher shop? The feet of oxen are not found in butcher shops. This was not a slaughter-house, as Mr. Phalen said, where thousands of animals were killed annually. They introduced these bones—to put in a sesamoid, metacarpal bones, and the ends of ribs—to deceive you. The feet of hogs have a commercial value, and could not have been in those refuse bones."

This was in answer to the defense's experts that the alleged human sesamoid bone might be from a hog's foot.

Vincent Meets a Defeat.

Attorney Vincent jumped to his feet when the first reference to a barrel of bones being dumped in the vat by Charles was made, and asserted it was not in the evidence, but the evidence was turned to, and Mr. Deneen was shown to be correct. William Charles' testimony also showed, too, that the tallow had not all saponified. But Mr. Deneen declared none of the barrel of bones was found in the vat afterward. Did all the bones saponify when the tallow did not? he asked.

The grewsome details of the night of May 1, as the State had made them out, were gone over. Mr. Deneen declared that in his belief Luetgert had sent Bialk away from the factory after Hunyadi water that he might bring Mrs. Luetgert to the factory, and that the first time, when he reached the house, he was prevented by finding Mrs. Kaiser there. He asserted that the murder was committed when old Bialk went to the drug store the second time for Luetgert.

Stripped in the Smokehouse.

Then, he said, Mrs. Luetgert's body probably was carried to the smokehouse and everything removed which the potash would not be likely to destroy—all but the rings. Mrs. Luetgert's own son has testified they could not be removed from her finger. It was the fear that he had overlooked something in the smokehouse when he removed this stuff next day, Mr. Deneen asserted, that made Luetgert so anxious to find out whether the police had discovered anything in the smokehouse. He had supposed everything was taken from the vat.

Luetgert's counsel started to cheer him during an intermission at this point, and for the first time in weeks Luetgert became familiar in his attitude toward Attorney Vincent, whom he blames for keeping him off the stand.

Ring a Symbol of Murder.

Apparently weak points in the defense were held up with merciless sarcasm as the State's Attorney resumed. When he reviewed the evidence on the rings the wedding token was held up to the jurors' view:

"Once this ring was the emblem of love," he said. "Now it is the symbol of murder."

To show that Mrs. Charles might have been mistaken when she testified that Mrs. Luetgert had but one ring Mr. Deneen slipped the two on his own finger and the guard ring disappeared within the wedding ring so that the jurors could not see it.

"Suppose the police had put these rings in the vat?" he asked. "Mrs. Luetgert might then be alive and come back. What would become of the police, what would become of the State's Attorneys? They cannot shift the blame on the police. I and Mr. McEwen are responsible for this prosecution. The police worked under our orders. Mr. McEwen has worked on the case with the police every day and night since May 15."

In significant words Mr. Deneen expressed regret that Maeder, the engineer at the factory, who was to have been an important witness for the State, and who is now in Europe, was not available. He took up the statement of Attorney Vincent that he would rather see Luetgert go free, if he were guilty, than cause his son to testify against him. "Hasn't the dead mother a right to his testimony?" he asked.

Final Plea for Conviction.

Then came the closing plea for conviction: "Attorney Vincent has tried to frighten you," said Mr. Deneen. "He has said that suppose you inflict the death penalty and Mrs. Luetgert reappear, how would you feel?

"Why, you would feel that you acted on the evidence, and you would feel that the facts brought against him were of his own creation, and were not explained, and were not refuted, and were not contradicted, and were not discredited; that he did not meet a single fact fairly and honestly, but met it with perjury and the subornation of witnesses. But she will not reappear.

"Suppose you gentlemen go out to your homes and to the public? The world knows about this case. Everybody is interested in it. Would it be reasonable for you to say that because nothing was in the evidence it should keep you from administering the law? Is the law so weak that it cannot cope with skillful, fiendish, inhuman crimes? Can the skillful criminal cover up all traces of guilt, and the more fiendish the guilt the less chance has the law to cope with it?

All Treat Her as Dead.

"Not at all. She will not reappear. You have her bones and her rings. You have her tooth and her hairpin. You have the corset steel. You have the fact of fabrication of defense. You have the fact of perjury, and the subornation of witnesses that add to the weight of guilt. She will not reappear. She is dead. He has treated her so. He has treated her memory so. His associates have treated her in that way. His lawyers have treated her in that way.

"You are to enforce the laws. You are to say what punishment shall be given. You are to say how the law shall be vindicated. The State of Illinois is represented by you twelve men. This is not a case of the people of the County of Cook against a man any longer, some thief, some pickpocket, some man that has come up for burglary. It has gone beyond that. It has gone beyond the people of the State of Illinois, and all Christendom is watching with interest the result of this case.

Verdict Rests with the Jurors.

"You gentlemen make up the verdict. With that the State's Attorney has nothing to do. But it seems to me that in view of fiendish character of this crime, in view of the fabricated defense, in view of the conduct on the part of the defense in this case, there is but one fitting punishment, and you, gentlemen, if you do your duty, will see it in that way. One fitting punishment. The people of the State of Illinois, the people of the United States, the people of the civilized world everywhere, will judge your regard for the law and your abhorrence of crime by the character of punishment you mete out upon this defendant."

PROGRESS OF MURDER TRIAL.

State Outlines Its Circumstantial Evidence—Points for Defense—Story of the Vat.

Luetgert's preliminary examination began before Justice Kersten on May 22. Bicknese, Mrs. Luetgert's brother, told of Luetgert's indifference, old Frank Bialk told how Luetgert had spent the night on which his wife disappeared cooking something in the middle vat, and the police disclosed the rings. Mrs. Agatha Tosch, Luetgert's warm friend and proprietor of the saloon which he patronized most, declared to the police she believed him guilty of wife murder, and unexpectedly went on the stand and told how Luetgert had railed about his wife to her, and had said he wished she were dead.

The only person from whom the police could not extract a word was Luetgert himself. Sweatbox, persuasion, threats, and coaxing had no effect on him. No word was said about his efforts to make soft soap on the night his wife vanished, nor did he offer the slightest explanation to any one but his attorneys. Only when Mrs. Tosch repeated his threat that he would like to crush his wife did he utter a syllable. Then he sprang from his seat and cried out a denial.

Charles Maeder's Story.

Charles Maeder, Luetgert's engineer, was one of the witnesses at the examination. He told how he had discovered from across the street that smoke was coming from the factory chimney the Sunday afternoon after Mrs. Luetgert vanished, and how he remarked that he guessed it was "all up with him" if Luetgert saw the smoke and knew he was off duty. Luetgert had ordered him, afterwards, not to say a word about the smoke.

Maeder was counted one of the State's best witnesses. After the examination he also turned up missing one day, and it was afterwards learned he was in Germany. William Charles did not offer a word of explanation for Luetgert at the examination.

Luetgert was held to the grand jury on May 1. He was penniless, and no one could be found who wished to defend him. Attorney Arnold Tripp withdrew from the case. Ex-Judge Vincent, Luetgert's attorney, tried to withdraw also, as he was not a criminal lawyer, but Luetgert induced him to remain. Luther Laflin Mills suggested his protégé, Albert Phalen, as assistant counsel, and preparations were begun for the defense.

Luetgert Is Indicted.

Luetgert's indictment by the grand jury on June 3 was hastened by the testimony of the servant, Mary Siemering, who told of her relations with Luetgert and circumstances which she afterwards denied having testified to.

Efforts were at once made for Luetgert's release on $20,000 bonds, and there was a second examination on habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Gibbons. Bail, however, was denied, and Luetgert's counsel asked for an immediate trial.

The trial was begun eight weeks ago, on Aug. 23. One hundred and forty veniremen had to be summoned, and one week consumed before twelve jurymen were secured. Most of the veniremen were challenged or excused because they already had formed an opinion, and nearly every one examined tried frantically for an excuse. On Monday, Aug. 30, Diedrich Bicknese, the first witness for the prosecution, was put on the stand.

Surprise by the Son.

Louis Luetgert, the 12-year-old son of the prisoner, was one of the State's earliest witnesses. He recited the occurrences of the night of May 1, and told a powerful story for the prosecution, but on cross-examination there was a surprise for the State. The boy announced that at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 2, when, according to the State, Mrs. Luetgert's body was being destroyed in the vat, he heard a "rustling" in the house, and a voice which he believed was his mother's. Young Luetgert acknowledged he had suddenly recollected this in the office of Luetgert's attorneys, and the State flatly charged the Luetgerts' attorneys had manufactured the evidence.

Luetgert's threats, his statement that he would like to crush his wife, and that he regretted calling a doctor for her when she was ill, that the "dead, rotten beast would have croaked," were recounted by Mrs. Agatha Tosch. Bialk told of Luetgert's unexplained actions the night his wife vanished, and then the State disclosed how the potash came in the vat.

Frank Odorofsky and Jacob Lavandowsky, two laborers about the factory, told startling stories of breaking the potash into small pieces, burning their hands and faces, and putting it in the vat under Luetgert's orders. They described the sticky, slimy stuff on the basement floor the morning after the alleged murder, when Luetgert had partly flushed the vat by means of a hose.

Neighbors and relatives of the Luetgerts testified to the bitter quarrels between them, and Luetgert's employés related how Mary Siemering, his servant, had visited him at the factory at unseemly hours. The salesman from whom Luetgert bought the potash testified to Luetgert's explanations, and that not a word had been said that he intended making soap with it.

It was shown that when Luetgert sent old Frank Bialk to a distant drug store for Hunyadi water while he was busy at the vat, there were fifty bottles of Hunyadi water in the factory.

Schimicke Girls' Testimony.

Emma and Gottliebe Schimicke, two girls living across the street from the Luetgerts, went on the stand and told of seeing Luetgert and his wife going in the direction of the factory at 10 o'clock on the night of May 1. Luetgert's attorneys succeeded in frightening them on cross-examination. There was a second sensation when Nicholas Faber testified that on the night of May 1 he had gone to Luetgert's house to apply for work at the factory, and that he also had seen Luetgert and his wife going down the alley toward the factory door.

The gold rings, with Mrs. Luetgert's initials, were regarded as the strongest evidence the State produced. Numerous witnesses, some of whom had worn the rings, positively identified them as Mrs. Luetgert's, and but one witness was ever produced who doubted their authenticity.

The State began by showing the feeling of Luetgert toward his wife. Then the prosecution traced her from the house on the night of May 1 almost to the door of the factory with her husband. It was shown that the basement door was barred, and that Bialk, the only person in the factory that night, had been sent away at about the time it was charged the murder occurred. Odorofsky and Lavandowsky disclosed Luetgert had caused the furnace to be raked out the following day, and it was where these ashes were dumped that parts of the fragments of alleged human bone were discovered.

A sesamoid bone and a metacarpal, badly mutilated by the fluid, and found in the middle vat by the police, were positively identified as human by Dr. Dorsey, a curator at the Field Columbian Museum; Dr. George V. Bailey, working osteologist at the museum; and Dr. Howes, an articulator. Another fragment of bone from the heap where the furnace rakings were dumped was identified as part of a human skull. A badly mutilated bone from the engine-room was identified positively by Dr. Dorsey as part of a human thigh bone, and from the size of these fragments the experts expressed the belief they were from the same individual, and that individual probably a woman.

Luetgert's attorneys caused two entire human bodies to be cooked in the middle vat and parts of several others, to see whether crude potash would destroy them as the State claimed.

Corsetmakers identified the steels found in the furnace rakings as corset steels, and from the bony fragments the experts identified the head of a human rib, a second piece of thigh bone, and a fragment of a human toe.

As to the Bones.

When the defense was begun a fight was made over the identity of the bones. Dr. Walter H. Allport declared the alleged human thigh was part of a hog's skeleton, and that the other bones were not human. Neither Dr. Allport nor the experts for the defense, who were chiefly veterinarians, were able to assign the bones to any animal with the exception of the thigh.

William Charles, Luetgert's closest friend, positively stated he had helped Luetgert dump four barrels of tallow and bones in the vat on the night of May 1 to make soap with, and other witnesses confirmed the claim of the defense that Luetgert was making soap on the night of May 1.

Since Luetgert's arrest the claim has been made that Mrs. Luetgert has appeared in at least 100 different cities, from Nebraska to New York City. Some of these were investigated, and in every case but one the claim was quickly exploded. That was the defense's assertion that Mrs. Luetgert was seen at Kenosha, and in the opinion of the State it was never shown Mrs. Luetgert was there. As many witnesses, and more reputable ones, saw the strange woman there and were sure she was not Mrs. Luetgert.

In all, over 200 witnesses testified during the eight weeks of the trial. The total cost is estimated at $18,000.

LUETGERT'S RISE IN BUSINESS.

Personality, Habits, Dogs, and Influence Make Him an Object of Interest to Neighbors.

Luetgert, king of the sausagemaking industry, has been the object of talk and speculation for the last five years. His unique personality, his queer habits, his half wild dogs, his giant stature, and the millions of pounds of sausage that were carted away from his great factory at Diversey and Hermitage avenues made the Germans and Poles of his neighborhood call him a king.

They gave him a wide berth when he went along the sidewalk with his Great Dane dogs panting after him. When he spoke to them they pulled off their hats. He employed more men than any one for almost a mile around, and the neighborhood looked on his factory as the place where all the money in circulation originated.

Millions of pounds of sausage were carted away from the huge brick buildings and sent all over the country, and the people about the factory conceived wild ideas of Luetgert's wealth. It was told around that he was a millionaire. His wealth was piling up so fast he did not know where to put it, they said.

These people never had heard that Luetgert put every cent he owned into his big plant and that he had borrowed money to complete it. The Polish and German laborers in the neighborhood did not know that to sell millions of pounds of sausages requires thousands of dollars of capital.

Luetgert built the best house in the neighborhood, but no one appeared to envy his wife. Luetgert's employés noticed that in spite of the domestics who worked at the house Mrs. Luetgert toiled early and late, and spent little of her husband's earnings. She saved with him that his business might prosper.

During the twenty years since Luetgert and Louise Bicknese were married in St. John's Lutheran Church, La Salle avenue and Ohio street, where her gold wedding ring was first worn, Mrs. Luetgert had toiled with her husband and had planned with him. Luetgert was a prosperous saloonkeeper when they were wedded, and Louise Bicknese was a pretty German domestic, who knew scarcely a word of English.

Thrifty and Not Happy.

Luetgert's saloon business was highly profitable. He and his wife were thrifty. They were not happy, but both were anxious to get rich, and Mrs. Luetgert scrubbed, and was content to live in small rooms over the saloon while the profits piled up. The saloon was located in Webster avenue. This was in 1880.

At last Luetgert and his wife had saved enough money to buy out a meat route, and Luetgert gave up his saloon. The family went to live over the market, and this prospered better than the saloon had done.

Luetgert began by peddling meat at the back doors of his friends' homes. He saw possibilities in sausagemaking, and gradually he went into the business of making summer sausages. At first this was carried on in a back room of the market. After a while it outstripped the regular meat business, and Luetgert saw business and profits come in almost faster than he could take care of them. The factory was located then in Sheffield avenue, near Diversey.

Six years ago Luetgert and his wife, by hard work and scant living, had saved $80,000. The sausage business was still growing, and both had visions of a business that would rival the Armours.

Differ on Business Plans.

Luetgert and his wife had widely different notions as to how large a sausage plant ought to be built. Luetgert had visions of a six-story building, with railroad tracks running to it and loaded cars at the doors. Mrs. Luetgert wished her husband to invest $40,000 in the new plant and the balance of their savings in some other investment. Luetgert had his own way.

Five years ago the land at Diversey avenue and the Northwestern railroad tracks was secured by Luetgert, and the largest sausage works in the country erected. The huge six-story brick building at that time loomed up on the prairie for several miles around and became the center of a cluster of small frame houses. Luetgert's sausagemaking was transferred to the new plant, and he bounded into an immense business at the start. His competitors through the country also denominated him the "sausage king."

During the year of the World's Fair Luetgert cleared $75,000 from his sausage business. At that time he was reputed to be worth about $300,000. Mrs. Luetgert, it is said, never ceased to chide her husband for putting all his savings in the plant, even when profits piled up with dazzling swiftness.

When Luetgert bounded into his great business he also bounded into popularity in the neighborhood. He was pointed out as the most prosperous German in the northwestern part of the city, who had made all his money in fifteen years, and as he relaxed from his frugal habits he found plenty of friends willing to help him relax still more. His popularity was not confined to his own sex.

Trouble in Family.

Mrs. Luetgert, with the most comfortable house for a mile around, was not envied, however. When she saw the change in her husband's habits she fretted and chided, till Luetgert finally went to live among his dogs in the factory. He fitted up a sleeping-room in his office, and his bulky frame never was seen in the house except at meal times.

Luetgert had invested practically every penny he and his wife saved in his sausage plant. He borrowed almost as much more to complete it, and as most of his business was done on credit, when the hard times came he had no capital with which to go on. When he was obliged to borrow right and left, Mrs. Luetgert lost no chance to remind him that if he had followed her advice he would have been all right.

Last February Luetgert's factory closed down. When profits ceased to pile up Mrs. Luetgert's scoldings and the family jars increased. Mary Siemering had in the meantime come to live with the Luetgerts, and Luetgert's fondness for her, it is said, increased the bitterness between him and his wife.

Luetgert's employés at the factory were in the main ignorant Poles and Germans, most of them unable to speak English. The grocery and retail market which were run in connection with the sausage factory, however, gave employment to a number of intelligent men, among them Fred Miller, Mrs. Luetgert's nephew.

Financial ruin stared Luetgert in the face by the middle of April. The sausagemaker and his wife saw that the factory was almost certain to pass into the hands of the Sheriff, for notes were falling due, there was no income to pay them from, and butchers and market men who were in Luetgert's debt were unable to help him out of difficulty in the hard times. Mrs. Luetgert, who had seen her advice thrown to the winds, and her dire predictions all come true, lost no opportunity to scold her husband for his folly. The reports of the Luetgert family disturbances increased throughout the neighborhood and were the object of many conferences among Mrs. Luetgert's relatives.

Luetgert's social habits, in which, it was said, his wife was not included, were believed to be at the bottom of all the difficulty. His friendship for Christine Feldt, Mary Siemering, and Mrs. Agatha Tosch, it is said, had changed his wife into a perpetual scold.

CAREER ENDS IN A HOSPITAL.

Bettina Gerard, the One Time Prima Donna, Now a Wreck of Her Former Self.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Bettina Gerard is in Bellevue Hospital. She is entered on the hospital books as "Betty Schuyler, 28 years old," and is scarcely more than a wreck of her former self. The young woman is partially paralyzed, and may never recover entirely the use of her limbs.

Bettina Gerard was the daughter of General Albert Ordway, a member of one of the proudest families in the national capital. Miss Ordway first made herself notorious at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where at a reception she served champagne to her escort in her white satin slipper, warm from her foot.

She had many admirers, but Arthur Padelford, heir of a wealthy family, found the most favor in her eyes, and nine years ago she became his wife. Their wedded life was happy while it lasted. That was for three months. Mr. Padelford, who had an income of $30,000 a year, then obtained a divorce. She had at one time studied for the stage, and after the divorce became Bettina Gerard, the actress. She was prima donna of the Conried Opera company, and while there married John J. Raffael, a handsome tenor. A few months of married life sufficed for Mr. Raffael. He obtained a divorce, and almost at the same time his divorced wife became Mrs. John Harrison Wolf. Since then she has extended her list of matrimonial adventures, but is now almost friendless.

DR. J. N. WILKINS BADLY HURT.

Falls Under a Lincoln Avenue Train at Monroe and Dearborn—Physicians Hope for Recovery.

Dr. John N. Wilkins, 6316 Drexel avenue, an aged physician, with an office in the old Stock Exchange Building, Monroe and Dearborn streets, narrowly escaped death at 6:20 o'clock last evening while attempting to board a moving Lincoln avenue train at the Monroe and Dearborn curve.

He grasped the handrail on the front of the grip car with his left hand, but was overbalanced by a valise in the other hand, and fell under the first trailer, barely missing being cut in two by its wheels. The train was brought to a stop as quickly as possible, and Dr. Wilkins was extricated. His face and head were badly cut and bruised, and it was found a rib was broken and internal injuries were sustained which the physicians thought might result fatally, though they hoped not.

The grip car was 477 and the trailer 601. B. Olcott was the gripman and S. T. Marvin the conductor in charge. The injured physician was taken to his office, and after his wounds were dressed he was sent to his home in a carriage.

REACHES PORT JUST IN TIME.

Sinking Schooner on Lake Michigan Has an Exciting Race Against Disaster.

Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 18.—The crew of the schooner Sunrise had an exciting race against disaster today, and hardly had their vessel reached port when she sank to the bottom.

The Sunrise, which is a Chicago vessel, was laden with lumber and sprung a leak in the heavy sea when sixty-five miles off this port last night. All hands were called to the pumps, as the leak developed serious proportions, and the vessel was headed before the wind for the west shore. She arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this afternoon in a water-logged condition, despite the efforts of the crew at the pumps.

Hardly had the vessel reached a dock when she sank to the bottom. The deckload of lumber will be taken off tomorrow and the schooner pumped out, when repairs will be made. The schooner was built in 1870.

STOP EARLY MORNING RACKET.

Cable Employes Who Disturb Guests of the Sherman House Called Off by the Police.

Workmen repairing the cable in front of the Sherman House, in Randolph street, were forced to quit work early this morning by the police from the Central Station. During the night a force of men employed by the North Side company began tearing up the street. They made such a noise guests at the Sherman House were unable to sleep and the night clerk was besieged by persons clamoring to have the noise stopped. J. Irving Pearce, proprietor of the Sherman House, called on the police and asked their aid. Then it was learned that no permit had been granted by Commissioner McGann and the police ordered the work stopped.

BIG TEXAS BANK GOES UNDER.

Sherman Financial Institution with a Capital of $300,000 Closes Its Doors.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This morning the doors of the City Bank of this place bore the following placard:

"Bank closed by order of the directors. Depositors will be paid in full."

Saturday a motion to appoint a receiver was filed in the District Court, but the directors begged an extension of time, and the motion was expunged from the docket. The bank is capitalized at $300,000. The deposits had dwindled down to $60,000. There is over $30,000 cash on hand in addition to $150,000 of discounted paper. No detailed statement as to the bank's affairs is given out.

SMALL BOY BADLY BITTEN.

Young Friedman Says That Waiter Schoen Induced Hansbourg's Dog to Attack Him.

Michael Friedman, 13 years old, was badly bitten by a bulldog in C. W. Hansbourg's saloon, 287 Clark street, last night. The boy lives at 313 North Robey street. He entered Hansbourg's saloon to sell chewing gum. The saloonkeeper's bulldog was in the place and the lad says Theodore Schoen, a waiter in the saloon, induced the dog to attack him. The boy was removed to the County Hospital. It was found that the dog's teeth had inflicted a serious wound in his abdomen. His leg was also badly lacerated.

California in Three Days.

The Overland Limited leaves Chicago via the Northwestern line at 6 p. m. daily. Double drawing-room sleeping cars through to San Francisco without change. Dining cars and buffet, smoking, library cars are features of this luxurious train. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

A Good Investment.—O. F. C. whisky in bottles is guaranteed by the United States government as absolutely pure. Notice internal revenue stamp on neck of bottle.

71½ Hours to Los Angeles.

"The California Limited," Santa Fé route, will be resumed Oct. 28.

TO WIELD CAR PROBE

Mayor Names Inquiry Committee on Railways.

WILL MEET THIS WEEK.

Council Votes to Extend City Electric Light Plant.

THREE VETOES SUSTAINED.

Ban Put on Big Signs Near Parks and Boulevards.

OTHER BUSINESS OF SESSION.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Member Ex-Officio.
Alderman John M. Harlan, Twenty-second Ward.
Alderman Charles M. Walker, Twenty-fourth Ward.
Alderman William T. Maypole, Thirteenth Ward.
Alderman William S. Jackson, Fourth Ward.

Mayor Harrison last evening sent in to the City Council the names of the four Aldermen given who, with himself, will form the committee appointed to inquire into the conditions of street railway properties in Chicago with a view of obtaining information on which to frame legislation under the provisions of the Allen law. He will call the committee together some time this week, when a policy and course of procedure will be determined upon.

The more important work done by the Council was as follows:

Appropriated $150,000 for the extension of the city's electric lighting system.

Refused to consider a protest against the manner in which the votes in the Seventh Ward has been recounted.

Forbade the maintenance of billboards within 400 feet of parks or boulevards.

Received the report of Alderman Mangler's committee to investigate the School board.

Referred an ordinance to purchase reversionary interest of the Hayes heirs in Union Park.

Ordered the names of all city employés published.

Asked Governor Tanner to incorporate school board legislation in any call for a special session of the General Assembly.

List of Veto Messages.

Mayor Harrison opened the proceedings with a long list of veto messages. The more important ones were a refusal to approve the ordinance providing for the publication of the special ordinances of the city on account of the cost and a veto of the provision for a drillmaster for the police force on the ground such an officer would be an expensive luxury. The Mayor also vetoed the order allowing the Commissioner of Public Works to issue permits for storm doors and suggested the Commissioner of Buildings was the proper officer. The vetoes were all concurred in.

Controller Waller sent in a communication saying it was much cheaper for the city to operate its own electric lights than to hire them, and offered, if given $150,000, to greatly increase the city's plant and extend it to territory now lit by gas or gasoline. The money was voted him, Aldermen Martin, Fitch, and Tuite alone objecting, without debate.

Protest from Ficke.

E. Burritt Smith, attorney for Henry Ficke, the contestant for Alderman Murphy's seat from the Seventh Ward, sent in a protest against the manner in which the subcommittee of the Elections committee had canvassed the vote of that ward in the recent recount. It alleged fraud on the part of the subcommittee, said it had allowed but one tallykeeper, "a man named Fitzgerald, who was incompetent and untrustworthy, and who credited to Murphy votes cast for Ficke," and asserted the recount had not complied with the writ of mandamus of the Supreme Court.

Alderman Brenner wanted the protest sent to the Committee on Elections, but Alderman O'Brien, who was one of the subcommittee, insisted it be placed on file, and that was done—57 to 4—in spite of the remark of Alderman Harlan that he would suppose the members of the subcommittee would court inquiry of such serious charges.

Walsh-Revere Contst.

Chairman McCarthy of the Committee on Elections had prepared during the afternoon a report in the Seventeenth Ward case in which James Walsh was recognized as elected Alderman in place of "Steve" Revere, but he did not present it as it was not signed by a majority of the committee. It is, however, expected next week.

Alderman Kimbell put in an order, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, providing that all city contractors' bonds over $1,000 be signed by some surety company.

Alderman McCarthy sent in a petition to the Track Elevation committee to open certain streets under the Western Indiana tracks in the Twenty-eight Ward. The moment Alderman Coughlin heard a railway company's name mentioned he insisted it should go to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, and there it went—37 to 25—in spite of the fact it was track elevation business.

Limitation on Billboards.

Alderman Hirsch introduced and the Council passed an ordinance forbidding the maintenance of a bill board or advertising sign over three feet in height within 400 feet of any park or boulevard. Mayor Harrison says he will veto this order on the ground it interferes with existing leases and contracts.

Alderman Mangler sent in the report of the special committee to investigate the City Board of Education. It was read and placed on file. The report, which was fully given in THE TRIBUNE last Saturday, asserts salaries paid for clerical work and special teachers are extravagant and the architect's office is too expensive, complains all the work of the board is done in committee, and recommends its business manager, auditor, secretary, and school agent be appointed by the Mayor. Fault is found with the absenteeism of members of the board from the city, and the recommendation made the School board be allowed to condemn land for school sites in order to avoid combinations of real estate owners.

Asks for School Legislation.

Alderman Alling had passed an order appointing a committee of five to ask Governor Tanner to incorporate provision for such condemnation rights in his call for a special session of the General Assembly if he does call one.

Alderman Duddleston introduced an ordinance which went to the Finance committee providing the city shall purchase for $500,000 the reversionary interest of the heirs of S. S. Hayes in Union Park. Ex-Controller Hayes gave the land to the city on condition it should always be used as a park, but if put to other uses should revert to his heirs. By buying this interest the city could do anything it pleased with the property.

Alderman Coughlin had passed an order instructing the Controller to publish the names and address of all city employés except firemen and policemen.

"We want to find out who they are," was his explanation.

The Council passed the ordinance fixing Rogers Park water rates as the same as Chicago rates.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 88 State-st., Chicago. 30 years' experience.

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$3.50
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They require no "breaking-in." Comfortable from the first day if properly fitted. Send for illustrated catalogue—how to order and secure a perfect fit.

TO INTRODUCE Princeton Shoes in your locality we will prepay express charges on all orders received prior to Nov. 1. Any style delivered to any address in the U. S. on receipt of $3.50. Every pair as represented or money refunded. Sold only at

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Double-Breasted Sack Suits.

Men's and Youths' Fashionable Double-Breasted Suits.

Fashion decrees that the D. B. Sack for fall and winter is correct. The Putnam is ready for you with complete lines at $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, and $25.00.

2,500 pairs of the Miner, Beal & Co. Fine Trousers—actual value $5.00—for $3.50.

FIVE CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

Quintet of Prominent Business-Men Who Ignore Summons for Jury Service Must Appear Today.

Five business-men whose names are quite familiar in mercantile circles are cited to appear before Judge Ewing at the Criminal Court Building this morning to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to appear yesterday morning in answer to the summons requiring them to report for grand jury service. They are: Joseph Downey, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; J. W. Brooks, President of Pitkin & Brooks, wholesale crockery dealers; John S. Field, Vice President Knickerbocker Ice company; B. Franklin Cronkrite, salesman; and E. A. Driver, capitalist.

As the number of veniremen present who were qualified to serve was only nineteen, Judge Ewing was compelled to postpone swearing that body until this morning, when a second venire of ten persons is to answer.

ILLINOIS MEN TO OMAHA.

State Representatives Leave Tonight for Transmississippi Exposition to Erect Suitable Building.

Illinois' commissioners to the Transmississippi exposition will leave this city for Omaha this evening to select a site and arrange for the erection of a State building. They have arranged to depart on the Burlington road at 5:50 p. m. The commission consists of Clark E. Carr, Galesburg, President; John M. Smyth, W. H. Harper, L. O. Goddard, F. W. Peck, E. S. Conway, J. P. Whedon, Charles A. Mallory, Chicago; George E. Wall, Duquoin; O. P. Trahern, Rockford; William D. Brinton, Tuscola; E. C. Craig, Mattoon; L. H. Miner, Springfield; W. H. Stead, Ottawa; Lafayette Funk, Shirely; James A. Black, Carthage; Randolph Smith, Flora; C. C. Williams, Hoopeston; C. H. Keeler, Dixon; and Martin Kingman, Peoria.

MUST PRODUCE THE BOOKS.

New York Railroads Must Show Their Relations with the Armour Packing Company.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the State in the action brought against Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing company for alleged violation of the oleomargarine and butterine law. The claim is for $1,700,000 in penalties, and the decision today was for an order to show cause why seven orders obtained by the State directing railroad officials to produce their books before a referee should not be vacated. The State claimed that the books of the four big railroad corporations of this State show shipments of butterine and other facts which they are anxious to get at. The court, in sustaining them, aids in the prosecution of the original action.

American Waltham Watch

movements are today more perfect than ever and far cheaper. This trade mark specially recommended—"*RIVERSIDE*"—will last a life time and is within the means of every one.

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DIRECTORS.

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MAX LEVY, Capitalist, Philadelphia.
HARRINGTON EMERSON, Secretary Reliance Trust company of New Jersey, Philadelphia.
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Passengers will have an opportunity of visiting, en route, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and, after passing through the Straits of Magellan, around South America, will call at Valparaiso, Chili; Callao, Peru; San Diego, and San Francisco.

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Tribune Special Guide TO THE KLONDIKE

THE BEST ISSUED.

FREE OF COST.

Write for Particulars.

SPAIN'S NEW CRISIS.

Serious Split in the Ranks of the Autonomists.

MENACE TO NEW POLICY.

One Faction Leans Strongly to the Insurgents.

SAGASTA IN A DILEMMA.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Oct. 18.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The split in the Autonomist party is increasing. The most important seceder from the Havana committee today is Señor Moya, Deputy for Cuba and editor of the Liberal, the chief republican paper in Spain. Señor Moya repudiates Señor Labra, the representative of the Havana committee, and repudiates the Havana committee also. Señor Labra, however, insists that he is the legal representative of the Autonomists and demands recognition by Premier Sagasta. He was unable to see the Premier today, however, as the latter was said to be ill in bed, but Señor Labra had a two hours' interview with Señor Moret, Minister for the Colonies. Señor Moret afterwards called on Sagasta, but the result of their interview has not been made public.

The difficulty is this: The sympathies of the Autonomists in Spain are almost entirely with Spain, while the Cuban Autonomists represent a party that all but takes actual sides with the insurgents. While it looks now as if it would be impossible to reconcile these two antagonistic elements, it is known that Sagasta is anxious to find a mediator among the insurgents. He could not make terms with Señor Giberga because he asked too much, but he hopes to be able to come to an agreement with Señor Labra.

Señor Giberga, who left Spain last week for Paris, will return in a day or two for another conference with the Premier.

AUTONOMY IS NOT ENOUGH.

Business Element of Cuban Provinces Looks Only to Annexation to United States.

Matanzas, Cuba, via Key West, Oct. 18.—The business element here, in Havana, and elsewhere seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Madrid government cannot end the war on the basis of autonomy to Cuba, as there are not enough loyalists among the autonomists to hold public office. At least that is the claim the conservative Spaniards make. In addition, the latter express the belief that the autonomists, even if they were placed in power, would not be able to preserve peace and protect life and property from the lawless elements.

In view of this condition of affairs a number of important merchants and sugar planters of Spanish origin, in conjunction with several Cubans of prominence, have been holding secret meetings and corresponding with people in various parts of the island with the object of ascertaining the views of the commercial and planting community in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara Provinces as the future for Cuba most likely to further their interests and those of the island in general.

It is expected that the majority of the replies will be favorable to the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as the Washington government alone apparently is able to guarantee peace in Cuba and the protection of life and property.

As soon as it is ascertained that the sentiment of the persons appealed to is in favor of annexation a committee will be sent to the United States with instructions to lay the case of Cuba clearly before the business-men of prominence in the United States and ask the latter to unite with the business-men of Cuba in a petition to the Washington government asking the United States, in view of the failure of the Conservatives to suppress the insurrection by force of arms, and pointing out the impossibility of the Liberals ending the war by establishing an autonomous form of government, to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The plan of Señor Sagasta, the new Spanish Premier, to give autonomy to Cuba, far from giving satisfaction here, has greatly increased the feeling of discontent. The Autonomist party, it is pointed out, exists only in name, the actual majority of the autonomists being in the insurgent ranks, and with the exception, possibly, of Señor Montero and a few other prominent autonomists the masses of that party are in sympathy with the insurgents. Consequently it will be seen the Spanish government, which has consulted Señor Montero on the subject, is finding great difficulty in obtaining even the suggestion of names of autonomists to fill offices under an autonomist form of government. It would be imprudent, it is added, to give such offices to the party known as the reformists, as the more influential Spaniards hate them, and the adoption of such a policy would possibly mean rioting and even worse. Besides, the masses of the resident Spaniards are strongly anti-autonomists, and there is little or no prospect of making them change their minds.

Recognizing the difficulty of the task before Señor Sagasta it is not astonishing that the business community in Cuba is exchanging views on the subject of annexation to the United States, especially as a general uprising of the Spanish elements is feared if the Spanish government persists in pushing its autonomist policy, business-men believing that autonomy is only the first step towards independence in Cuba, and the feeling of the commercial classes being that annexation to the United States and the consequent safeguards to life and property are far preferable to the establishment of a new republic in Cuba.

Among the newspapers here there is considerable difference of opinion as to the policy which should be adopted by Spain towards Cuba. The Diarion de la Marina, in an editorial just published, sustained the policy of autonomy, and credited Señor Sagasta with inaugurating it, while advocating the Reformist party to adopt it.

El Pais, organ of the Autonomist party, in reply held that the Autonomist party favored by Señor Sagasta was what the autonomists in Cuba had been advocating for the last nineteen years, and therefore the Premier could not be credited with having inaugurated it. At the same time El Pais intimated that Señor Sagasta was really only following the policy adopted by the late Premier Canovas del Castillo, and that the Cubans were more indebted to Castillo than Sagasta in this matter.

La Lucha, in an editorial headed, "Autonomy for the Autonomists," claimed that no party had more right to inaugurate autonomy than the autonomists themselves, who had advocated and defended the policy of autonomy for the last nineteen years and who had remained firm to their convictions in spite of evrything, preferring complete disappearance to supporting the insurgents, if the latter triumphed. At the same time, La Lucha protested against the reformists being allowed to take a hand in the autonomist government of Cuba, insisting that the loyal autonomists and conservatives should alone have this honor.

SHARP WORDS FOR M'KINLEY.

Havana Editor Takes Umbrage at a Rumor Concerning Fitzhugh Lee's Mission.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 17.—La Lucha in its leading editorial yesterday attacked the Sagasta Cabinet and said: "We are returning to the policy of cheat and inconsistency."

Commenting upon cable dispatches from New York City, which assert that Consul General Lee will soon come to Cuba with a special mission to obtain the views of the insurgents regarding autonomy and to put a stop to the enlistment of expeditions in case the insurgents should not accept autonomy, La Lucha says:

"These reports are not credible, as Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley have both explained that under the American constitution and laws the expeditions cannot be stopped. Therefore, if it be true that President McKinley can stop expeditions by applying laws which have not been applied up to date, the responsibility of the Cleveland and the McKinley administrations would be great and their bad faith manifest. If the Spanish Minister at Washington could have found in the American constitution and laws provisions to check the enlistment of expeditions he would have demanded their application. Therefore, the policy of the American President, as soon as he ascertained the feelings of the insurgents in the matter, should be ignored by us.

"Besides, should it be true that General Lee is coming with this special mission, it would signify Spain's impotence, inasmuch as in affairs of her own she admits the intervention of a foreign Consul whose opinion is well known to be more favorable to the insurgents than to the Spaniards.

"We neither deny nor affirm that Consul General Lee has such a special mission, for we belong to the class that believes everything possible nowadays. It would be due to the perturbed state of Madrid politicians and because they are considering the question as a mercantile affair. After we know Consul Lee's mission we shall also know whether filibustering expeditions could have been prevented or not by the American government."

STARVES TO DEATH IN HAVANA.

Correspondent of a London Newspaper, Robbed by Spaniards, Dies on the Streets.

Havana, Oct. 16, via Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—W. Hughes, correspondent of Black and White, an illustrated newspaper of London, was found lying dead on the Prado in this city on Thursday night. He recently visited Pinar del Rio with a pass from the Military Governor. A party of Spanish guerrillas, however, maltreated and robbed him of everything in broad daylight.

Ragged and starving, he eventually managed to reach Havana. Having lost his passport and other papers, he could neither establish his identity nor cable his friends. The British Consul was unable to assist him, and, being practically a stranger, he existed on the streets until he was found by the police, starved to death.

Hughes earned considerable reputation as a war correspondent, both in western Africa and in Egypt, and is the son of Surgeon Hughes, a retired officer of the British navy.

WEYLER TO SAIL OCTOBER 30.

Will Return to Spain Accompanied by the Members of His Military Staff.

Havana, Oct. 18.—General Weyler will sail for Spain Oct. 30 by the steamer Monserrat. He will be accompanied by the Marquis Ahumada, General Monoda, his chief of staff; Colonel Escribane, his chief aid de camp; Engineer Berriz, Engineer Urzairz, Engineer Gage, Major LaCaille of the infantry, Captain Despujols of the cavalry, Captain Merry of the artilley, and the aids de camp of the Marquis Ahumada, Captain Count Cropesa, Captain Crespi, Captain Rodrigo, and Lieutenant Cavara.

Spain's New Minister to France.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—The Queen Regent has confirmed Señor Leon Castillo as Spanish Ambassador to France. It was recently announced that Señor Castillo had been recalled and that the Duke of Mandas was to replace him.

Detains a Suspected Filibuster.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18.—The schooner Donna T. Briggs, the suspected filibuster, arrived today from Delaware breakwater ostensibly to load oyster shells for Buzzard's Bay, but she was detained by order of Secretary Gage and lies at her wharf with a custom-house official aboard her.

Says Americans Play with Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—El Heraldo, referring to the departure of suspected filibusters from New York, says: "The Americans continue to play with Spain, as they had ample time to prevent their departure."

HABERKORN ABLE TO TALK.

Alderman Shot in Barroom Brawl Tells His Story and Jensen, His Assailant, Goes to Jail.

Alderman Joseph A. Haberkorn, who was shot early on Sunday morning by George Jensen at the Argyle saloon, 1937 West Harrison street, rested comfortably all day yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. During the morning he was strong enough to talk to several of his friends and partially removed the veil of mystery with which he has endeavored to surround his movements and whereabouts. The chances are in favor of the recovery of the representative of the Nineteenth Ward. Blood-poisoning is the chief danger which his physicians fear. The case is in charge of Dr. D. W. Graham of the Rush Medical College, with Dr. Nicholas Senn and Dr. F. B. Marshall as counseling surgeons. Haberkorn seems to take his condition cheerfully.

"While we were standing at the bar talking with Mr. Bastian," said the Alderman, "this man who shot me put his head in the door of the saloon and shouted to Bastian, at the same time insulting my friend and me. I ran to the door and a struggle followed, a few blows being exchanged, and as we broke apart he drew a revolver and shot me. I don't know that I have ever seen the man before."

Jensen was arraigned before Justice Sabath at the Desplaines Street Police Court. The case was continued because of the Alderman's inability to be present. Being unable to furnish bail in $10,000, Jensen was taken to the County Jail.

M. P. BRADY NOW WEARS A STAR.

Chief Kipley Provides Him with Paraphernalia for Arresting Any "Scorcher" Who Runs Him Down.

Matthew P. Brady, first assistant to City Attorney Devine, was decorated with a police sergeant's star yesterday by Chief Kipley, and he immediately registered a vow that the next "scorcher" who runs him down will go to the lockup if there is any virtue in his star.

Sunday afternoon a wheelman ran into Mr. Brady at Washington boulevard and Kedzie avenue. He caught the wheelman and looked around for a policeman. He could not see one, and then the cyclist's friends rescued their companion by force and all got away.

Mr. Brady told Chief Kipley about it, who immediately prescribed a sergeant's star.

POCKET THIEF IS SHEVLIN.

Captain Colleran Identifies Notorious Criminal Taken for Petty Offense in Louisville, Ky.

John Shevlin, under arrest at Louisville, Ky., is a more notorious criminal than the Chief of Police of that city believed at the time of the arrest. Yesterday Captain Colleran, Chief of Detectives in this city, received a letter from the Chief of Police of Louisville stating that Edward Dawson was under arrest there, charged with picking pockets. Accompanying the letter was a photograph of the prisoner, which Colleran identified as John Shevlin, and sent the Chief of Police Shevlin's record.

New Rifles for German Infantry.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The government, it is understood, has decided to rearm the entire infantry with the new six-millimeter rifle, said to surpass the weapons of all other States.

Commencing Oct. 19,
"Sunset Limited" will leave Chicago, via Chicago and Alton, at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday and Saturday. Train consists of buffet car, with library, barber shop, and bathrooms, dining car, and compartment sleeping cars; through to Los Angeles and San Francisco in three days, without change. City ticket offices, 101 Adams street, Marquette Building, and 238 Clark street.

SILVER MEN GIVE UP.

American Commissioners Admit Their Failure.

ENGLAND'S FIRM STAND.

Public Sentiment Very Strong on the Subject.

GOVERNMENT NOT HOSTILE.

London, Oct. 18.—The United States monetary commissioners have received no official information regarding the action taken by the British Cabinet on Saturday last. Private advices, however, convince them that the Cabinet has dealt the death blow to their mission. It is expected the commissioners will shortly be informed that her Majesty's government regrets being unable to accede to their proposals, but is willing to listen to any other plan they may suggest. But both parties to the conference know that no other practical scheme can be advanced.

In the event of the expected reply being received the United States commissioners will return to the United States.

It is learned that the only thing the Cabinet officially discussed in connection with the currency question on Saturday was Sir James Westland's report. Sir James is the head of the financial department of India and his voluminous report took the strongest grounds against reopening the mints.

The commissioners believe their failure means that no further effort in behalf of bimetallism will be made for many years to come. They attribute the failure to the opposition of the bankers and of the London Times. Until these forces were aroused all signs pointed to the coöperation of the British government.

The afternoon papers today echo the opinions of the morning newspapers in congratulating the government upon "finally disposing of the bimetallic scare," and expressing regret that it should "ever even have seemed to receive support in high quarters."

Hugh C. Smith, Governor of the Bank of England, said today to a representative of the Associated Press: "The bank is a private company, without any government control, and is not responsible to the government except in the terms of its charter. The government cannot issue any orders relative to the bank's reserves. At the same time, the government is the bank's best customer, and, the Court of Governors being composed of law abiding citizens, whenever the government makes a request, we do our best to comply. The government must be presumed to know what is best for the country.

"The press has been filled with misstatements. The government was asking if the bank were willing to renew its offer made at the Paris monetary conference in 1881 regarding its reserve. I replied in the same tenor as the memorandum which the bank told the conference, though more guardedly. That is all that happened. The statement that the bank has been coquetting with the American commissioners is pure rubbish. Excepting what I have read in the papers I have never heard of these gentlemen."

UNION PACIFIC PLAN DECRIED.

Declared by the London Standard to Be Undisguised Rapacity—A New York Protest.

London, Oct. 19.—Commenting this morning upon a long letter of protest against the Union Pacific reorganization scheme which it has received from W. H. Rosenbaum of New York, and which it regrets it is unable to print in full, owing to pressure on its space, the Standard in its financial article says:

"The whole story is one of undisguised rapacity. The assessment was unnecessary, and the proposed issue of new stocks is excessive and uncalled for. Nobody cares much to help those who seem to like losing their money. But it might pay the market better to take the honest side in this instance, for there is enough substance in the railroad to make the ordinary shares worth par. Who, however, is to lead in the matter if the shareholders sit with folded hands?"

INCREASE OF ARMY AND NAVY.

Public Men in England Favor Larger Expeditures in Both Branches of the Service.

London, Oct. 19.—The Duke of Cambridge, in the course of a speech at Bath, said he indorsed every word that Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, and William St John Broderick, Under Secretary for War, had uttered recently as to the necessity of increasing the defenses of the empire by augmenting the military arm.

Sir Robert Finlay, the Solicitor General, speaking at Forres, Scotland, said that a large increase of expenditures was necessary in the army and navy and that it might become necessary to resort to the ballot to provide that a certain portion of citizens should serve in the militia.

The morning papers, commenting on the statement of Sir Robert Finlay, ask whether it means conscription or is merely a mild threat with a view of forcing Parliament to grant the credits asked for by both defensive departments.

SALISBURY REMAINS IN OFFICE.

He Denies the Report That He Is About to Relinquish the Premiership.

London, Oct. 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury telegraphs to the Associated Press from Hatfield House, Hertford, saying there is absolutely no truth in the story published by the Daily Chronicle of this city today that the Premier is anxious to retire on account of ill health and anxiety respecting the health of the Marchioness of Salisbury, and that an early reconstruction of the Cabinet is probable.

The Daily Telegraph gives an unqualified denial on authority to the rumor. It says: Lord Salisbury is stronger and feeling better than for many years, while Lady Salisbury has almost completely recovered her health.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Marriage.

London, Oct. 18.—The particulars obtainable concerning the marriage on Saturday of Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet and editor, to a Japanese lady show that the ceremony took place at St. Mathias' Church, Earls court, this city, in the presence of Sir Edwin's brother, Sir Arthur Arnold, Chairman of the London County Council, and the Japanese Minister and their wives. Sir Edwin and Lady Arnold will reside on Bolter Gardens, this city. The bride was brought from Japan and was educated in England. Her name is not mentioned.

American Student Injured.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Oct. 18.—A. H. Howell, an American undergraduate at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was badly injured while sculling. Another sculler ran into him and the bow of the outrigger pierced right through the calf of his leg.

Mrs. Langtry's Horses Withdrawn.

London, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, owing to the death of Edward Langtry, who died last Friday night, while confined in the asylum for the insane at Chester, has withdrawn for the present all her horses from the turf.

Pope on Canadian Schools.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Oct. 18.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Clerical papers announce the Pope will ratify an arrangement arrived at between the federal power and the Province of Manitoba with respect to the Canadian school question.

Moderate rates at McCoy's Hotel, Clark and Van Buren, make it popular with travelers.

BISMARCK'S SHARP TALK.

HE CALLS THE MONROE DOCTRINE "UNCOMMON INSOLENCE."

Germany's Former Chancellor Says the United States Government Does Violence to the Other American States as Well as to Europe—Guardianship Over South America Looked Upon as Arrogance—Legislators Said to Overestimate Their Rights.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The Neueste Nachrichten of Leipsic publishes a report of a conversation which Prince Bismarck is said to have had with a recent visitor, during the course of which the ex-Chancellor is quoted as saying that the Monroe doctrine is "uncommon insolence towards the rest of the world and does violence to the other American and European States with American interests."

It would be analogous, the Prince is said to have added, if Russia and France combined to disallow frontier changes in Europe, or the prepondering powers in Asia, Russia, and Great Britain arrogated the right not to change the political status without their consent. Continuing, Prince Bismarck is reported to have remarked:

"Their great wealth, due to the soil of America, has led the American legislators to overestimate their own rights and underestimate the rights of the other American and the European States."

FIGHTING RENEWED IN INDIA.

British Forces Defeat Several Thousand Tribesmen on the Samana Range.

Fort Lockhead, India, Oct. 18.—The advance toward Tirah, the summer headquarters of the Afridis and the Orakzais, will be begun on Wednesday. Elaborate orders have been issued as to the movements of each division.

The first serious fight is expected next Sunday, when Sempagha Pass will be stormed.

The brigade of General Sir Bindon Biggs had its first brush with the enemy today and dislodged several thousand tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana range. Heavy firing was in progress all day, the guns from Fort Gulistan playing on the enemy's left.

Two Sepoys were killed and several wounded. The enemy has retired. The British forces have burned several villages.

On Oct. 8 General Sir William Lockhardt, commander in the Punjab, and in supreme control of the punitive expedition, issued a notification to the Tirah Afridis and Orakzais that, in consequence of their having broken the treaty engagements of 1881, the government had determined to dispatch a force to march through their country.

London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail this morning says it has information from a reliable source that cholera has attacked a battalion of the Shropshire regiment, which is stationed at Sitapur, northwest India, and that forty non-commissioned officers and privates have already succumbed.

WORK OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Their First Meeting Is Held in Constantinople—Insult to the Greek Representative.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—The Greek and Ottoman plenipotentiaries appointed to conclude a definitive treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey held their first meeting here this morning.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople says the Greek peace plenipotentiary, Prince Mavrocordato, on arriving at Constantinople to take part in the drawing up of the final treaty of peace between his country and Turkey, was exposed to such indignities at the hands of the Turkish customs officials that he ordered his vessel to return to Athens, and only the urgent remonstrances of his friends finally prevailed upon him to countermand the order.

MEXICO'S REQUEST REFUSED.

Garza's Lieutenant, Being a Political Offender, Will Not Be Surrendered.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The State department has refused the request of the Mexican government for the surrender to it under the extradition treaty of Jesus Guerra, who was one of Garza's lieutenants in the celebrated Garza raid into Mexico in December, 1892.

The case is of more than usual interest, because of the strenuous efforts made by the Mexican government to secure Guerra, and the fact that it was necessary to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court for construction of the functions of committing magistrates. The offense was political and therefore he was not surrendered.

DECISION AGAINST THE POPE.

Successful Action Brought by Abbe Brougidon for Possession of a Church.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Oct. 18.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—A great scandal has been excited in local circles by a lawsuit which Abbé Brougidon has brought against the Pope for possession of the Church of St. Joachim.

The court today pronounced a decision favorable to the abbé, whose costs the Pope is ordered to pay. By way of retaliation the church is certain to be placed under an interdict, while Brougidon will be excommunicated.

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS POISONED.

Four Hundred Suffer from the Effects of Verdigris in Their Food Receptacles.

Genoa, Oct. 18.—Four hundred emigrants on board the Italian steamer Agordat, bound from this port for Santos, Brazil, have been poisoned by verdigris, which had become attached to the vessels in which their food was cooked.

It is expected that many of the sufferers will lose their lives as a result of this accident.

WIESBADEN'S ROYAL GATHERING

Unveiling of a Monument in Honor of the Late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

Wiesbaden, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, their four sons, the ex-Empress Frederick, and other royalties and state dignitaries were present here today at the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of the late Emperor Frederick. The imperial party received a warm greeting from the large crowds of people gathered to witness the ceremony.

Petroleum Wells on Fire.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Baku, on the Peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, a center of the great oil producing region in European Russia, says that a petroleum spring at Romany, a suburb of Baku, caught fire last night. The fire spread quickly to other springs in the vicinity until the whole valley was a sea of flames. The loss is heavy.

Newfoundland Legislative Canvass.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 18.—The first legal steps in preparation for the forthcoming general election of the Colonial Legislature was taken today. Candidates were nominated for the thirty-six Assembly seats. The government party and the opposition have nominated full tickets in every district and every seat will be contested.

Count Tolstoi's Illness.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that Count Lyof Tolstoi, the Russian author and social reformer, is suffering from an illness which will necessitate the performance of a serious operation.

The California Limited.
Santa Fé route begins third season Oct. 20. 71½ hours.

PAUL DANA STEPS IN.

Announced That the Son Will Succeed His Father.

NEWSPAPER ROW IS SAD.

Genuine Feeling of Grief for the Dead Editor.

INTERMENT AT GLEN COVE.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The only announcement which the Sun has made of the death of its famous editor consists of the folowing ten words, printed at the head of the editorial columns:

"Charles Anderson Dana, editor of the Sun, died yesterday afternoon."

This was all that told the readers of that paper that its editor, the man who had made it famous, had passed away. The brevity of the notice occasioned some surprise in newspaper circles, for Mr. Dana was a man of more than national reputation, but the explanation is simple. One of the last wishes Mr. Dana expressed to his son when he knew that his end was not far off was this:

"Paul, when I am gone, don't have a long obituary of me printed in the Sun. Simply anonunce my going away; that is all."

And this request was heeded.

There was a genuine feeling of grief throughout Park Row today at the death of the editor, but in no place was it so strong as in the office of the paper which he had so long conducted. Everybody about the office knew him, from the editors to the office boys.

Pallbearers Are Selected.

It was at first intended that the funeral should be conducted without pallbearers, but this morning this plan was changed, and ten of Mr. Dana's business friends, together with a few of his more intimate acquaintances, were selected for these offices. They are: Theodore Hitchcock, Treasurer of the Sun Publishing company; Professor Charles S. Sargent, manager of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, who is the most famous arboriculturist in the world; William M. Laffan, publisher; Mayo W. Hazeltine, literary editor, and E. P. Mitchell and F. P. Church, editorial writers of the Sun; Justice Williard Bartlett of Brooklyn, one of the dead editor's warmest friends; Frank Bartlett, another close friend; General James H. Wilson, a former Cabinet officer; and Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the Sun.

The services will be held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Glencove, Long Island, at 11:15 a. m., on Wednesday, and the burial will be in the churchyard. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William B. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, this city, assisted by the Rev. John Gamack, rector of St. Paul's, Glencove. They will be simple in character, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, without addresses of any kind.

Dana Estate Will Control.

The passing away of the venerable editor will cause no change in the editorial policy of the Sun. It is announced on competent authority that Paul Dana, the only son of Mr. Dana, who has been long connected with the paper, will succeed to the office made vacant by the death of his father. While Mr. Dana did not control the stock of the paper, he owned a large share, and this, together with that owned by his close friends and supporters, gave him practical control of the publication. It was always his wish that his son should succeed him, and it is certain that this wish will be gratified. Mr. Lord will remain managing editor; Daniel Fiske Kellogg, city editor; Mr. Van Anda, night editor; George Barry Mallon, assistant city editor, S. C. Clark, night city editor, and Messrs. Mitchell, Church, and Hazeltine, chief editorial writers.

Mr. Dana's Art Collection.

Mr. Dana had what was unquestionably the most valuable collection of ceramics and objets d'art in the new world, and it was generally admitted that it had but one superior anywhere. It was one of the passions of his life, and had cost him, so he asserted a few years ago, between $350,000 and $400,000. He began making this extensive collection on the occasion of his first visit to Paris in 1848, and pursued his hobby uninterruptedly thereafter. It was through this love of ceramics that he first met William M. Laffan, and this was a strong bond of union between the editor and the publisher.

There was considerable speculation yesterday in art circles as to Mr Dana's probable disposition of this magnificent collection. No one seemed to know exactly what his intentions were. Several years ago he had a conversation with an intimate friend on the subject.

"I have often thought," said Mr. Dana at that time, "that I would like to bequeath my art treasures to some institution of art; and should I conclude to do so I think I would make the New York Museum of Art the sole beneficiary in order to keep the collection intact. Whether I would bequeath them outright I do not know, but I think that should my wife survive me I would have them revert to an institution at her death, as she takes great pride in them."

Bunn Dies a Day Before Dana.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—The funeral of Jacob Bunn Sr., President of the Illinois Watch company, was held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence, and was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Logan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The funeral cortége was one of the largest ever seen in Springfield. The death of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, the day following the death of Mr. Bunn was a singular coincidence, as Mr. Bunn was the heaviest stockholder in the Chicago Republican, the predecessor of the Inter-Ocean, when the former paper was started in 1866, and Charles A. Dana, who had just resigned as Assistant Secretary of State, was appointed editor in chief of the paper. Mr. Bunn is said to have sunk at least $100,000 in the enterprise.

ROCKWELL STREET SAYS NO.

Property-Owners Will Meet to Protest Against Passage of Pan-Handle Road Ordinance by City Council.

Property-owners in Rockwell street have been called to meet at Colson's Hall, 235 South Western avenue, on Thursday evening to protest against the passage of the Rockwell street Pan-Handle road ordinance by the City Council. The Rockwell Street Protective association states in a circular letter that the proposed ordinance if passed will cause the ruin of all the property in the neighborhood of that street. The call for the meeting is signed by G. L. Seavey, Thomas Brice, A. O. Cooper, O. G. Gibbs, A. H. Darrow, and Major Dolan.

NEW HOME FOR G. F. SWIFT.

President of the Big Packing-House Will Begin Erection of Handsome Dwelling to Cost $75,000.

Gustavus F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., packers, will erect a handsome residence at Forty-ninth street and Ellis avenue, to cost $75,000. The new dwelling, upon which work will be started at once, will be 55x85 feet, three stories high, and built in old colonial style. The material will be white pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings.

LEITER GIVES TRUST DEED.

Paper for $300,000 to James C. Hutchins for Savings Bank Filed for Record—Adams Street Security.

A trust deed for $300,000, given by Joseph Leiter to James C. Hutchins, trustee for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was filed for record yesterday. The loan was made with the property known as 169, 171, 173, and 175 Adams street as security. It is payable in three years and bears 4½ per cent interest. The deed is dated Oct. 18.

Begins Oct. 20.
"The California Limited," Santa Fé route. 71½ hours to Los Angeles.

RIVER YUKON IS CLOSED.

SUPPLIES FOR DAWSON CITY CANNOT BE FORWARDED.

Steamer Hamilton Compelled to Go Into Winter Quarters at Fort Yukon—Food for Miners on the Klondike Delayed Three Hundred and Eighty Miles Down the River—Means Starvation and Possibly Death to the Gold-Diggers.

[SPECIAL BY S. W. WALL.]

Fort Yukon, Yukon River, on the arctic circle, Sept. 1, via steamer Bertha, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 18.—The steamer Hamilton, which left St. Michael's fifteen days ago with 150 passengers for the Klondike, including a delegation of newspaper correspondents, has been here two days trying to get over the shoals. It has failed and will early tomorrom morning turn back to Munook Creek and probably go into winter quarters at Munook Creek.

This brief statement compasses almost a fulfillment of all the evil prophecies that have been made since this wild rush to the arctic gold diggings began. It means that about 2,000 tons of provisions which the people at Dawson and in the Klondike diggings and along the upper stretches of the Yukon are depending upon for the winter will not get there.

This is a catastrophe beyond the calculations of the transportation companies as well as the heedless throng and means great deprivation, suffering, and perhaps death.

ELI GAGE PREDICTS FAMINE.

Thinks Uncle Sam Should Send Food to Help Out the Miners in the Klondike.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A letter from St. Michael's, dated Oct. 4, says: Eli Gage of Chicago, son of the Secretary of the Treasury and an official of the North American Transportation company, predicts famine in the Klondike if relief is not sent to Dawson. Mr. Gage is here on his way home. He said:

"I left Dawson Aug. 18. The food question at Dawson is a very serious one, indeed, for there is certainly not enough there for the number of people. All the material in the stores had been contracted for and the money paid in. I think half a million dollars had been deposited in the stores of the two companies on payment for outfits. In Dawson and vicinity there are between 3,000 and 5,000 men, and more are coming in every day. It has been claimed that not one in ten of these men was properly outfitted for the winter.

"Of course, a certain number of men will have grub enough to last them. Possibly 'martial law' will be declared, and all hands be put on short rations, with the hope that the situation will be understood outside and relief come to them. I do not know whether or not there is a government fund in the United States available for such relief, but if there is it should be used. It seems to me, however, the best way to administer relief would be through the military. If they could get through one train of fifty loaded horses a road would be pretty well broken. It is possible to get through over the trail. It is only a question of dollars and management. With sleds one horse could draw 1,500 pounds of grub, and the horse could eventually be killed for food if necessary. A train of horses and sleds ought to be able to get through in thirty days."

He said further that if there was no government fund that could be used relief should be sent as soon as possible by subscription.

JOHNSTON COMES WITH GOLD.

Former Chicagoan Quits the Klondike to Avoid Hardships—Will Return Next Spring.

C. A. Johnston, formerly a brick contractor in this city, has returned to Chicago after a three years' stay in Alaska and the Klondike. He brought with him twenty pounds of gold dust to provide for his winter expenses, and carried about with him three or four buckskin bags containing tempting assortments of Klondike "currency." He has several claims in the American Birch Creek district near Circle City, and interests in others. He will go north again in the spring. Mr. Johnston came out for the winter to avoid the suffering which he says is inevitable. He declares that $100,000 would be no temptation for him to remain there this winter. But for the shortage of provisions he thought $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 worth of gold would be taken out this winter.

WITH POCKETS FULL OF GOLD.

Editor Osborne of Rainy Lake in Chicago with Rich Specimens of Quartz.

J. A. Osborne, editor of the Rat Portage News, published in the Rainy Lake gold region, is in Chicago. Mr. Osborne's coat pockets are filled with specimens of Rainy Lake gold quartz, and he is enthusiastic about the mining possibilities of the country in which his paper is printed. Mr. Osborne says that before Christmas there will be 130 stamp mills in operation on "The Lake of the Woods," and that the production of gold has increased 500 per cent in a year. The News is a bright, entertaining, well supported paper.

H. E. BAYLE DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Ex-Assistant Adjutant General of Illinois Passes Away in Chicago.

Hugh E. Bayle, ex-Assistant Adjutant General of Illinois, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 614 Orchard street. The body will be taken to Alton, Ill., tomorrow morning for burial. Mr. Bayle was born in Philadelphia Oct. 21, 1846, and came to Illinois in 1867, settling at Alton, where he served two years as Treasurer and nine years as Clerk of Madison County. He was married in Alton in 1869, and moved to Chicago in 1891. In 1892 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General under Altgeld, and in that office became prominent during the A. R. U. and coal strikes. He was a Knight Templar. The immediate relatives surviving him are his wife, a brother, George A. Bayle of St. Louis, and one son, George E. Bayle, an electrician with the Charles E. Gregory company of this city.

Mrs. Hannah Richards Colehour.

Mrs. Hannah Richards Colehour, 92 years old, widow of Henry Colehour, died shortly after midnight on Saturday at Detroit City, Minn. She was born in Norristown, Pa. In 1863 they moved to Chicago and made their home in Lake View. She leaves three sons—Samuel, James, and Charles—and one daughter—Susan.

"ROOMWORKER" SCOTT CAUGHT

New York Thief Attempts to Loot Mrs. Mary Johnson's Home and Is Captured After a Chase.

George Scott, said to be a notorious "roomworker" from New York, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Magnus yesterday afternoon. Scott broke into the home of Mrs. Mary Johnson, 3752 Armour avenue. Mrs. Johnson screamed and Scott ran out. Dr. W. T. Jefferson, 3160 State street, who was passing at the time, pursued him.

Detective Magnus, who was on a passing State street car, fired three shots in the air and Scott stopped and was arrested.

Dr. Hugo E. Betz Suspended.

Warden Graham of the County Hospital has suspended from connection with that institution Dr. Hugo E. Betz, who is charged with violating the rules of the hospital in connection with the death of Captain Quinton Campbell. This is in accordance with the finding of the Hospital committee following the investigation. The matter was never brought before the board.

Put on its merits, there is no champagne that has more good qualities than Cook's Imperial. It's extra dry.

WILDE'S

Fall Overcoats $15.

Now here we are selling a lot of fall overcoats at $15 that you would certainly have to pay $35 for at the tailor's.

They are made from a medium weight, fashionable shade of fine covert cloth cut in the English box style, strapped seams, hand worked button holes, heavy satin sleeve linings, etc.

But you must see them to appreciate them—try one on—bring your skeptical friends. You'll not be disappointed—we promise you that.

Fall and winter suits too—they are selling lively these autumn days.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
State & Madison Sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL WORDEN.

Commanded the Monitor in the Memorable Battle with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Admiral John L. Worden, retired, died in this city today. He commanded the Monitor during its engagement with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads during the late war. In 1886 he was retired with the full rank and pay of an Admiral, the only instance of the kind.

Pneumonia was the immediate cause of Admiral Worden's death. He was 80 years of age, and up to last Saturday was in very good health.

Admiral Worden was one of the few remaining heroes of that old régime which made the United States navy so glorious in its achievements. For nearly two-thirds of a century he was a naval officer, having been appointed a midshipman from Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1834.

Admiral Worden rendered valuable services throughout the war, but the crowning achievement of his career was in Hampton Roads March 9, 1862, when he commanded the famous Monitor in her duel with the Confederate ram Merrimac. He twice received a vote of thanks from Congress.

Surgeon General Bates.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Surgeon General Newton L. Bates of the navy, the President's family physician, died at the Shoreham Hotel at half-past 9 this morning of a renal trouble. He was appointed Surgeon General about two weeks ago, to succeed Surgeon General Tryon, and was obliged on account of the illness which finally resulted in his death to take the oath of office in bed. He entered the navy from New York State in June, 1861, and prior to his appointment as Surgeon General was a medical director, with the relative rank of Captain, and was on duty at the Naval Museum of Hygiene in this city.

John W. Hague.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—John W. Hague, the actor, died today, aged 58. He had supported many famous stars, including Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson, John McCullough, and Charlotte Cushman.

CUSTOMS MEN IN THE CITY.

Government Employes from Nine Cities Convene at Palmer House to Promote Civil Service.

Customs officials from the principal ports of the country are in the city attending the first annual meeting of the Custom-House National Civil Service league, which opened yesterday morning at the Palmer House. Strengthening the civil service system is the avowed object of the institution.

The cities represented at the present meeting by delegates are: New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Baltimore, New Orleans, Dubuque, Port Huron, Philadelphia, and Portland, Ore. L. P. Ault of New Orleans and D. J. O'Leary of San Francisco are the officers. Their successors for the ensuing year will be elected before the adjournment of the meeting. The delegates who represent Chicago are: J. R. Ford, C. W. Commons, and A. P. Stern.

Tourist Sleeping Cars to California Daily
Via the Northwestern line. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

How The Public Is Imposed Upon.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

For The Sake of Profit They Will Sacrifice Principle, Health, Etc.

Unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell ordinary Glauber Salt or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder as "Artificial Carlsbad Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "Effervescent Salt," and under other similar names. The natural remedies of Carlsbad cannot be imitated.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Waters are a specific for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and have been used with great benefit by hundreds of thousands of people. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel Water of Carlsbad, is an excellent Aperient, Laxative and Diuretic; is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do.

Insist upon the genuine, which must have the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York, on bottle.

PLATT IS HIT AGAIN.

Judge Pryor Declares Low's Petition is Valid.

QUIGG TAKES IT HARD.

Republicans Have a Hard Struggle for Funds.

BRYAN TALKS FOR GEORGE.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Citizens' union won another victory in the courts today. Justice Roger A. Pryor hit the Platt men as hard as Justice Gaynor did on the day before by deciding that the Low Mayoralty petition is valid. The machine attorney promptly carried the case to the Appellate Division, and they say they propose, if defeated there, to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

The conductors of General Tracy's canvass had counted on keeping the names of the Citizens' union candidates off the official ballot. Should they succeed finally they boast that nearly all the supporters of Low will flock to the standard of Tracy.

Chairman Quigg of the Republican County committee expressed great disappointment over the reverses his candidate had received in court.

Platt Issues an Appeal.

Senator Platt, according to a Journal story, issued an appeal on Sunday to the Republican leaders of the country for financial aid to carry on the Greater New York campaign.

General McAlpin, who set out to raise the campaign fund for the machine last week, made his report to Senator Platt on Saturday. His report, which ran to the effect that while the corporations were responding to their assessments, the rich independents, being for Low, would give nothing to help Tracy. From General McAlpin's report it was discovered that the fund would not exceed $1,000,000.

The committee wants $3,000,000. General McAlpin reported that it would be impossible to raise that amount in New York, mainly on account of the defection of rich men to Low. Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, at General Tracy's request, saw many of the rich recalcitrants at the Union League club on Sunday, and from what he learned they became encouraged. He saw Senator Platt immediately afterward, and the appeal for outside aid resulted from their meeting.

From the Republican National committee it is declared Platt has already received the whole of last year's surplus—namely: $150,000. He has asked the committee for $350,000 more.

A million has already been assessed and partly collected from local corporations and candidates. This leaves $1,500,000 to be apportioned among the leaders to whom Platt has appealed.

Richard Croker expressed his views of the political situation today as follows:

"I have been among business-men, laborers, and all classes of voters, and it seems to me that nearly eight out of every ten are going to vote the Democratic ticket. I should not be surprised to see Van Wyck get more votes than all the other candidates for Mayor combined."

John C. Sheehan said:

"It is now only a question of majorities. I have on more than one occasion said that I believe that Judge Van Wyck would get 225,000 votes. I would not be surprised if he received 250,000."

Dayton Takes the Stump.

Charles W. Dayton, formerly of Tammany, and now candidate for Controller on the George ticket, made his first speech against his old associates tonight. He was introduced by Henry George. He contended that the fight in this campaign was against boss rule.

A three-cornered word war is raging between ex-Mayor Hewitt, Henry George, and Lawyer W. M. Ivins, a Tammany man, regarding the campaign in 1886. They are now engaged in firing heavy ordnance carrying projectiles columns long at one another. George said that Ivins, as the representative of Tammany, offered him a free trip to Europe, with expenses, and a certificate of election to Congress on his return if he would get out of the Mayoralty fight. These charges, Ivins declares, are false. He believes Mr. George made them while suffering from a lack of memory.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt had said Mr. George worked for him as a clerk until his theories made it necessary for a change.

Mr. George himself said:

"Ex-Mayor Hewitt shows a singular incapacity for sticking to the truth. I was engaged for one week in work that Mr. Hewitt was interested in, and that was all."

Betting on the result of the election was more lively yesterday than on any day since the opening of the campaign. Odds on Judge Van Wyck increased from 2 to 2½ to 1 with no takers. E. B. Talcott offered to wager $5,000 to $2,000 that the Democratic candidate will be elected. Earlier in the day Mr. Talcott offered $10,000 or any part of it at odds of 2 to 1 on Van Wyck. Henry Black offered $2,500 to $5,000 that Van Wyck would poll more votes than Low and George together. Edward Bell offered $5,000 to $1,000 against Tracy, $6,000 to $500 against George, and $3,000 to $1,000 against Low.

Bryan Will Not Talk.

Referring to the belief expressed by the followers of Henry George that recent utterances of William Jennings Bryan indicated his support of the George ticket in the Greater New York campaign Mr. Bryan wired the following to the Associated Press tonight:

"Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 18.—I have not expressed any opinion in regard to the New York Mayoralty campaign and do not care to express any opinion in regard to it.

"W. J. BRYAN."

Seth Low did some lively campaigning in Brooklyn tonight. He made four speeches in different parts of the city, appearing for the first time in the eastern district. In every case he was greeted by as large a crowd as could get in to hear him. Mr. Low put himself in the hands of a committee of the citizens' organization which is handling the campaign there. They had a coach and a fast team of horses waiting for him at each place he spoke. Mayor Strong spoke for Low at the Murray Hill Lyceum and was greeted with rousing cheers.

Tonight the Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled with Democrats who engaged themselves in ratifying their city ticket. Mr. George's name was mentioned by a reckless speaker, and the audience howled itself hoarse with joy. Perry Belmont and Edward M. Grout spoke.

General Tracy, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, tonight. He dwelt on the interest and importance of the campaign, than which none greater had ever come before the people of this country.

General Tracy referred to his personal friendship for Mr. Low, which he hoped would continue. All he charged him with was a mistake of judgment and want of political wisdom, that was all.

"If," said General Tracy, "I thought it necessary to antagonize the party in order to secure good government I would sooner thrust my hand in the burning flame than proclaim myself a Republican."

Suspected of Killing Her Child.

Katie Michulek, a Polish woman, 30 years old, occupies a cell at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station and will probably be charged with the murder of a child, which the police say was her own. The woman was arrested in a house in Fry street. On Oct. 9 the body of an infant about a week old was found in a shed in the rear of 97 Fry street.

To Be Healthy and Strong

Use "Garland" stoves and ranges.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those wishing to get rid of rheumatism should try a bottle of Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and Washington-st., agents.

Nothing contributes more to digestion than Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

NEW PLAY AT COLUMBIA.

JULIA MARLOWE APPEARS IN "FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE."

Analysis of the Motive and the Dramatic Situations of the Piece—Results Produced by the French Author Dealing with Scotch Character—Staging and Accessories—How Members of the Company Take Their Parts—At the Schiller.

François Coppée came dangerously near writing a fine play in "Les Jacobites." As it is, he conceived one great situation which, on paper at least, is as good as anything in modern drama. When Mary, the Highland beggar girl, takes upon her own shoulders the guilt of Lady Clanmorris in order to save her beloved Prince Charlie the disgrace of being discovered in an intrigue with the wife of one of his own supporters, she makes the greatest sacrifice within the power of a woman. When her blind grandfather is brought in to pronounce judgment upon the sinful lady of quality and finds the unhappy woman is his own kith and kin the dramatic situation is built up to perfection.

In reading the play one would have said no stronger act had been written in recent years than the third act of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," presented at the Columbia last evening.

Just Short of Success.

Unfortunately François Coppée and his translator, Mr. Clark, have fallen just short of success. In the first place, this Scotch play is far too French in sentiment. Mary in her beggar's rags is rather like a moonlit

SCENE FROM "FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE."

edition of Joan of Arc; at least she is something too sentimental for the matter-of-fact people of Scotland.

The French playwright did not always miss the Scotch characteristics. His rugged puritanical chieftains, who can excuse harm to a poor girl but cannot brook a liaison with a married woman, are true enough to life; although here the French critics who saw the play some ten years ago disagreed. They could not understand what the clansmen were making such a fuss about.

And after all we have to remember this play was written half a generation ago, before the school of naturalism in the drama came into being. We could work up a far stronger interest in Mary and her adventures if she were represented simply as a poor girl in love with the fascinating Prince. Her abstract loyalty for Scotland is very praiseworthy but quite unmoving, especially where an American audience is concerned.

Why Play Does Not Take Hold.

And that is why the whole play never quite takes hold, as it were, of the people in front of the footlights. We get to the great third act before we have really been more than formally introduced to the chief characters. The interest is not half personal enough—an ideal love for one's country is well enough in its way, especially to read about, but in a drama for modern audiences any other kind of love is preferable.

Yet on the whole "For Bonnie Prince Charlie" is a most effective and touching play. It is gloomy from beginning to end, as only a Scotch play can be gloomy. The first act is in a graveyard and the scene of the last act is laid among the ruins of a burning cottage; yet there is abundance of beautiful coloring, generally, too, of the right sort. The American organ in the first act was not quite in keeping with the period, for it is only ten years ago that the organ in a Scotch church was denounced by a devout Presbyterian as a keg full of whistles. This was a small matter, however. As a rule the details were correct in every respect save in the matter of accent.

The first act drags of necessity, because there the French sentiment is more pronounced than anywhere else, and the last act touches the depths of melancholy, but is exceedingly beautiful none the less, and Miss Marlowe may be commended for a simple and mercifully curtailed death scene.

Space only admits at present of a brief tribute to Miss Marlowe's acting. She has seldom had a part that suits her better. It is romantic and picturesque, with a very strong note of pathos throughout. In the third act her lines were rather spoilt by occasional melodramatic outbursts, but in the final scenes she was faultless.

Of Mr. Kendrick it is impossible to speak definitely. He played the title part, but like the similar rôle in "Julius Cæsar," it is almost the least important in the play. Mr. Bassett Roe was excellent as Lord Clanmorris.

The piece was beautifully staged, although of necessity the lights were rather low. In fact, the whole play is a study in pale green. It is a genuinely artistic production, however, to be judged rather from the standpoint of intention than of achievement, and one which is well worth witnessing in these days of everlasting farce and musical comedy.

"The Cat and the Cherub" was produced at the Schiller last night, preceded by a comedy in three acts entitled "Don't Deceive Your Wife." Criticism is reserved until tomorrow.

ORCHESTRA SECURES HOFMANN

Miss Anna Millar Makes a Flying European Visit and Signs the Famous Pianist.

Miss Anna Millar, after a comparatively brief absence, has arranged for the Eastern tour of the Chicago Orchestra and, by a flying visit to Europe, has secured the complete control by the Orchestral association of Josef Hofmann, the pianist. This last stroke has put the foremost American managers into a State of confusion.

When Rosenthal's illness was telegraphed there was naturally a rush on the part of managers in general to secure some one to take his place. The choice of the majority seems to have fallen upon Josef Hofmann.

Miss Millar made up her mind at 10 o'clock one morning and sailed for Europe at 10 o'clock on the next. She remained six days, secured the pianist's signature to her contracts at Berlin, and had them in her satchel by the time the managers on this side of the water began to telegraph their terms to him.

Yesterday Miss Millar as back at her desk in the Auditorium tower and had this to say of her coup:

"I went with the idea of securing both Hofmann and D'Albert, but the latter's dates were such that he could not come.

"Young Hofmann will arrive in America to play with the Chicago Orchestra at the Metropolitan on March 1. He will play in our concerts in the East. Immediately on our return from the Eastern tour he will play with the orchestra in Chicago. Later he will be heard in Milwaukee. He will play some recital programs also in this country, but only in a few of the larger cities."

THEY DEFY THE PEST

New Orleans People Claim Yellow Fever Not Contagious.

QUARANTINE OF NO USE.

Death List Has Passed the One Hundred Mark.

RECORD AT OTHER POINTS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Before 7 o'clock this evening the 100 mark of deaths during the present period of yellow fever prevalence had been reached. When the Board of Health closed its books last night there had been ninety-three fatal cases. Between last night and nightfall today seven deaths were reported. This century of deaths has occurred as among less than 900 cases that have been reported to the board since early in September, when the first case made its appearance in New Orleans. As usual, however, today's record has been swelled by the terrible criminal neglect of the poorer classes. The record today was by no means reassuring. Early this evening the new cases exceeded thirty and the deaths had reached seven, and heretofore the greatest number of deaths on a single day has been nine. The cases, as on other days, have bobbed up in all directions. The quarantine system is still in effect, but it does not seem to restrain the spread of the infection, and the opinion seems to be borne out that yellow fever is not at all contagious, but atmospherically infectious. The first case of yellow fever at Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, was reported today. The case was that of Willie Rivas, who lives on the outskirts of the city.

Cases of yellow fever today, 37; deaths, 7. Total cases of yellow fever to date, 865; deaths, 100; recovered, 443; under treatment, 322.

McHenry, Miss., reports two cases today. Scranton reports twelve new cases. Two cases were reported at Pascagoula. The Biloxi board reports sixteen new cases and no deaths.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 18.—Six cases and one death is the yellow fever report for the last twenty-four hours. Total cases to date, 170; deaths, 22; recoveries, 106; under treatment, 40. The warm weather has had the effect of increasing the number of cases, although the deaths remain very few.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 18.—The State Board of Health tonight issued the following bulletin: Dr. Dunn reports from Cayuga two new cases and two suspicious cases. T. C. Nixon died last night. Dr. Dabney reports from Clinton no new cases; one case under treatment and one suspicious case. Dr. Purnell reports from Edwards as follows: Two new cases, both white; three deaths. The sick are doing very well. No one is critically ill.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 18.—The Board of Health tonight issued this bulletin: The Board of Health of Montgomery County, with the concurrence of the State health officers, reports the existence of two cases of yellow fever in the City of Montgomery. There are also a few suspicious cases now under observation.

A cold rain is falling tonight in Alabama and the temperature has fallen 20° in the last twenty-four hours.

Franklin, La., Oct. 18.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported here by Dr. Smith, President of the Parish Board of Health.

Patterson, La., Oct. 18.—Some days ago there was a suspicious case of fever reported a mile below the city. Last night the patient died and today an autopsy was held by Health Officer Smith and Dr. Conn of the marine hospital service. They declared that the death resulted from yellow fever. The dead man's son first contracted the disease and recovered. His little daughter now has the fever.

FRANKLIN STATUE TURNED.

Monument in Lincoln Park Changed About to Get Better Effect of the Light.

The sculptor, Mr. Parks, of Franklin's statue, standing in Lincoln Park, has been dissatisfied with the position of the statue in regard to the light that fell on its face. It was made to face northward when erected on account of the direction of the driveways, roads, bridle paths, and walks which converge and cross each other at that point. But the effect on the figure by facing it northward was to place its features in the shadow of the head and thus greatly obscuring them. Thus, when the spectator looked at the countenance of Franklin as delineated in bronze, the rays of the sun fell into his eyes, dazzling them, which was disagreeable and detracted from seeing the face of the statue properly.

It was recently concluded to turn the statue so that its face would look to the south instead of to the north, as it had been. This was done last Saturday, and its effect was immensely improving. The mild and benevolent expression on the countenance of Franklin which history and tradition ascribe to him, and which was so beautifully "caught" by Sculptor Parks, can now be satisfactorily seen by the visitor no matter in what position in the heavens the sun may happen to be at the time of looking at it, except, perhaps, in early morning. And it can also be seen now to much better advantage on a cloudy day when the sun is obscured than previously, as the light is much better even than when looked at with the visitor's back to the south than to the north.

The members of the printers' craft and the public generally will recognize the great improvement this simple change has produced on the countenance of the bronze Franklin.

SURPRISE AT HANKINS' WILL.

Widow Declares He Left Only About $100—Other Property, Amounting to $60,000, in Her Name.

When the will of Albert Hankins was filed in the Circuit Court at Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday his friends were greatly surprised at the small amount of property left. The will, which was drawn by Judge H. A. Gillett, was not dated and leaves the entire estate to his widow, subject only to payment of his debts. Mrs. Hankins qualified as administratrix and gave bond in the sum of $200. In qualifying she made an affidavit that the estate was worth only $100.

At the time of his death in this city it was generally supposed he was worth $60,000. The smallness of the estate was explained by an intimate friend of the family, who said that several years before his death Mr. Hankins had transferred all his property to his wife and that the deeds to all the farming lands in Indiana, supposed to have been owned by him, were in her name. This property and live stock, it is said, are worth fully $60,000, but the title to the same being in Mrs. Hankins, it cannot be used to pay the debts of the dead man, which, it is said, amount to several thousand dollars.

STUDEBAKER'S WILL IS READ.

Carriage Manufacturer Leaves His Property to His Relatives—It Amounts to $1,000,000.

The will of Peter E. Studebaker, who died at the Alma Sanitarium in Michigan ten days ago, was read in Cincinnati yesterday. He left an estate of about $1,000,000. Five hundred shares of the Studebaker Manufacturing company were left to his widow. One thousand shares went to his son Wilbur, and the remaining shares were equally divided between his two daughters, Mrs. Nelson Riley and Mrs. William Junis. Two sisters received $5,000 each, and several smaller bequests were made. Mr. Studebaker owned much valuable real estate in Cincinnati, in St. Joseph, Mo., and in this city. This was left to his two daughters and to the two children of his son, Wilbur.

To California in Three Days.

The Overland Limited leaves Chicago, via the Northwestern line, at 6 p. m. every day. Ticket office 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

FIGHT ON THE LEXINGTON

ADELBERT BATCHELDER HOLDS THE HOTEL AS ASSIGNEE.

Judge Carter Grants Permission to Continue the Business for the Present—Attorneys for Creditors Agree on a Plan for Two Receivers to Act Jointly—Schedules Filed in the County Court—Proceedings of the Bondholders.

The Lexington Hotel is in charge of Adelbert Batchelder, treasurer of Sprague, Warner & Co., who, as assignee of the Lexington Hotel Building company, took possession of it yesterday morning, a few hours after his appointment by Judge Dunne. The assignment is the result of the application for a receiver filed on Saturday in the Circuit Court by Charles H. Trerwiler. A statement was filed yesterday showing the assets of the company to be $1,078,000 and the liabilities $660,794.

Following the appointment of the assignee, John A. Hinsey, another holder of first mortgage bonds, filed in the Circuit Court a bill for a receiver, opposing the claims of Trerwiler and of Assignee Batchelder. Soon after this the Northern Trust company entered the field with a similar application.

All three bills are expected to be thrown out of court when they come up for hearing this morning, because, under the trust deed which secures the bonds, a bondholder representing but a small interest cannot have a receiver appointed. On Saturday evening after the stockholders of the company had been informed of Trerwiler's action they discussed the situation. They concluded to put the affairs of the company in the County Court.

Assets and Liabilities.

The following schedules were filed yesterday with the deed of assignment:

LIABILITIES.	
Thomas K. Lyon, for ground rent and taxes	$ 30,794
Due Sprague, Warner & Co.	45,000
First mortgage bonds	350,000
Second mortgage bonds	200,000
Accounts and bills due various creditors	35,000
ASSETS.	
Value of leasehold and building	$850,000
Hotel furniture and fixtures	225,000
Accounts and bills receivable	3,000

The stock of the company is owned as follows: E. A. Bacheldor, 667 shares; Warren A. Wells, 1,779 shares; Addison E. Wells, 1,778 shares; Frederick A. Wells, 888 shares; and Judd E. Wells, 888 shares.

Judge Carter yesterday gave the assignee permission to continue the business of the hotel for the present. Assignee Batchelder said the hotel could be kept open until Nov. 1 without any additional expense for rent. The Judge also issued a citation for Edward A. Bacheldor, President of the company, and Adelbert Batchelder, the assignee, to appear in court and be examined by the creditors who filed the bill for a receiver.

For Two Receivers.

Attorneys representing the creditors met during the afternoon and agreed upon a plan which will be presented to Judge Dunne this morning for the protection of the hotel and the preservation of the rights of the bondholders and other persons to whom the hotel company is indebted. Their plan is to appoint two receivers to take charge of the property, and dispense with the services of the assignee; one receiver to take charge of the hotel itself and conduct the business, and a second receiver to take hold of the leasehold and collect the rents under it. After considerable discussion it was decided to recommend to Judge Dunne the appointment of Assignee Adelbert Batchelder as receiver to conduct the hotel. For the other receivership the appointment of H. B. Stolte will be recommended.

It is probable that Judge Dunne will appoint these receivers unless opposition is raised. If the decision reached at yesterday's meeting is put into effect the creditors will ask the County Court to discontinue the assignment proceeding.

BUCKNER COURT-MARTIAL SITS.

Major of Ninth Battalion Faces the Tribunal for the Third Time—Hearing Continued.

Major John C. Buckner of the Ninth Battalion faced the court-martial for the third time last evening to answer charges of insubordination and disobedience of orders growing out of his refusal to transport his command last July over the Alton railroad in pursuance of orders of Adjutant General Reece and of leading his men from the parade on Logan day contrary to the general order.

Major Buckner has already been tried on one section of these charges and the finding of the court-martial is still in the hands of Governor Tanner.

The second trial was interrupted by Major Buckner's attorneys, who appealed to the civil courts in an effort to prevent further proceedings. The civil tribunals, however, ruled the case was one for a court-martial's consideration, and the hearing accordingly began at the First Regiment Armory.

The court was composed as follows:

Colonel H. S. Dietrich, President.
Colonel Oliver, Judge Advocate.
Colonel Henry Maxwell.
Colonel Ernest Fecker.
Lieutenant Colonel Leroy Steward.
Lieutenant Colonel George V. Lauman.
Major James Stuart.
Major Edgar B. Tolman.

Major Buckner was defended by Colonel Colby, Captain Hartigan, and Attorney Morris.

The principal witness was Adjutant General Reece. He recited the story of Major Buckner's alleged insubordination in refusing to transport his command as directed and identified telegrams and letters that had passed between himself and the defendant relative to the matter.

On cross-examination Colonel Colby brought out that up to the time the Ninth Battalion had returned from camp Major Buckner had received no communication or reply to his communications direct from General Reece. The replies and orders were all signed by Colonel Ewert, General Reece's clerk, and Colonel Colby impressed upon the court that Colonel Ewert had no authority to issue orders and that Major Buckner was not obliged by any military ethics to obey such orders. Colonel Colby also brought out that no official order had been sent out calling out the troops on Logan day, and that further, the orders Major Buckner is alleged to have disobeyed were not issued by his superior officers, but by General Brooke of the regular army, who had no authority over Major Buckner or any other member of the National Guard of the State.

The hearing will be continued Thursday evening.

HOOPS CAUSES MORE RAIDS.

Alleged Bucketshops of Hotchkin & Co. and Douglas & Co. Visited by Detectives.

Central Station detectives raided the alleged bucketshops in La Salle street of William Hotchkin & Co. and W. H. Douglas & Co. yesterday afternoon on warrants sworn out before Justice Martin by William T. Hoops, who caused the arrest of the same W. H. Douglas and his employés last week.

Fourteen men were arrested and taken to the Harrison Street Station, where they gave bonds for their appearance in court this morning.

Detectives Storen, Tynan, Morgan, Kipley, and Hermann raided the concern of William Hotchkin & Co., 128 La Salle street, and arrested the following persons:

William Hotchkin, W. H. Eman, C. J. Hanson, J. T. Howard, E. Marbeck, Henry Beaumont, George Edwards, J. T. Smith, Julius Franks.

All the paraphernalia was taken to the Central Station.

Detectives Hanley, Burke, and Farley at the same time raided the establishment of W. H. Douglas & Co. at 226 La Salle street. Douglas, his partner, William Martin, and J. E. Paul, W. R. Carr, and William Jaffrays were arrested.

Attorney F. A. Lewinson, who figured with Hoops in the issuance of the warrants, said the arrests were the beginning of a war to exterminate bucketshops. He would not discuss in detail the further plans of Hoops and himself, but it is thought that their intentions are to make systematic and daily descents on the places until the business become too precarious to be conducted.

In bruises, sprains, burns, wounds, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, use Sander's Eucalyptol.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were strong, but vesselmen are disinclined to force an advance, even if one were possible, for with Chicago as the only shipping port doing much business in down freights they say the shortest way to one cent a bushel is by an advance which cannot be sustained. Charters: To Buffalo—Rees, Parnell, Bielman, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Toltec, Miztec, corn; Lansing, oats; Zenith City, oats and barley.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Wheat—Spry, Johnson, Buffalo, 1¼.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Coal charters: Iron King, Iron Queen, Chile, Harry Packer, Chicago; Pasadena, Milwaukee; Sam Flint, Manitowoc, all 40; Monticello, Ketcham, Bay City, 30; Rounds, Ishpeming, Toledo, 25.

CLEVELAND, O.—The coal freight market was active today. All the shippers are hustling for boats, and while they are slow in bidding rates up, they are getting around to it slowly. A few spot boats were placed for Milwaukee at 40, but for tonnage to arrive 45 was paid. Several charters were made for Fort William at 35, and 50 was paid to Portage on one cargo. Charters: Coal—Olympia, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 45; Manchester, Toledo to Milwaukee, 40; Fayette Brown, Joliet, Selwyn Eddy, Ohio ports to Fort William, 35; Negaunee, Sandusky to Portage, 50; White Star, Robinson, Ashtabula to St. Ignace, 40; Lagonda, Wright, Ohio to Duluth, 30; Tempest, Coyne, Delaware, Ashtabula to the Straits, 40; Rose, Boscobel, Buckeye State, Cleveland to Parry Sound, 60. Ore—Steamer Grover, Ashland to Ohio ports, 65.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE—Wis.—Arrived—Warmington.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Eddy. Cleared—Minch.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light, Siemens, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—For shelter—Simmons, Seaman.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Bulgaria. Cleared—Coal—Sibley, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Flint, Denver, City Berlin, Sandusky, Stewart, Maryland.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Gratwick [steel], Atlanta, Johnson, Helvetia. Cleared—Corn—Singapore, Kingston.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Reddington, Buffalo; Maruba, Manda, Cleveland; Craig, Gilchrist, Chicago.

ALPENA, Mich.—Sailed—Westford and consorts, Cleveland; Alaska and consorts, Toledo; Cora A., Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Melbourne, Arabian, Celtic, Ewen, Pueblo, Business, James. Down—Ketcham, Niagara.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hurd, 8 last night; Rudolph, 7 a. m. Up—Sawyer, 3:30 p. m. Sheltered—Winslow, Dall, Linerla.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Cort, Russell, Bartlett, Hundred Nine, Two Hundred One, Holley. Cleared—Oglebay, Lake Erie ports.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Winslow. Cleared—Minnesota, Chicago; Saxon, Cambria, Wetmore, Brunette, Hopkins, Kelley, Lake Erie ports.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Forest City, Joliet, Brown [schr.]. Cleared—Coal—Seguin, Fort William; Yukon, Sheboygan; Carnegie, Wade, Jenney, Duluth, light.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Twin Sisters, Hundred Twenty-six, Mariposa, Campbell, Amazon. Cleared—Manchester, Chicago; Egan, Fayette Brown, Hundred Twenty-two, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Iroquois, Mohawk, Hudson, Fisk, Sauber, Norwalk, Kirby, Hartnell, Mariska, Elphicke, Normandie, Northern King. Departed—Presley, Buffalo, grain.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Prentice, Middlesex, Specular, Magnetic. Cleared—Pease, Planet, Cleveland; Frontenac, Ashtabula; Pioneer, Toledo; Chippewa, Fairport; Cherokee, Lake Erie. Up—Peerless, Alaska.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Tampa, Thomas, Charles Foster, Algeria, Neilson, Whitworth, Josephine, Thomas Parker. Cleared—Coal—Hurlbut, Clint, Green Bay; Stafford, Ed Smith, Francomb, McWilliams, Shawnee, Angus Smith, Peshtigo, Portage. Light—Mather, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Niko, Tasmania, Manhattan, Massachusetts, Merrimac, City Genoa, Cranage. Cleared—Maricopa, Martha, Two Harbors; Ida E., Manistee; Progress, Escanaba; Yale, Sage, Chicago; Car Ferries 1 and 3, Fischer, Crosby, Peshtigo; America, Buffalo; Thomas Howland, Menominee.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Hurlbut, Clint, noon; Longdon, 1:40 p. m.; Horace Tuttle, 2; Huron City and consort, 2:40; Alcona, Alta, 3; Stafford and consorts, Empire City, 3:10; Arabian, 3:50; Naples, 4; Sparta, Anderson, 4:30; Globe, Gilbert, Shrigley, 5:30; Samuel Mitchell, 6; Wissahickon, 7. Down—Joliet, Cuba, Hesper, Adriatic, 10 last night; H. Chisholm, Quayle, Cobb, Roby, Becker, 11:40; Johnson, Helvetia, Lehigh, 12:30 a. m.; Maytham, 3; Centurion, 5; Minch, Aberdeen, 5:30; Nyanza, 6; M. T. Greene, 8; St. Paul [steel], 10:30; Peshtigo, 12:30 p. m.; Lewiston, 2; German, 3:40; Spokane, 5:40; Manola, Malta, 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Samoa, Colgate, Monticello, Neosho, Sacramento, Abyssinia, Fitzgerald, Whitaker, Sam Marshall, Tilden, Kingfisher, Rappahannock, Rose, Cahoon, Donaldson, Thomson. Cleared—Coal—Iron King, Iron Queen, Clyde, Paris, Nicholas, Chicago; J. Martin, Duluth; Plankinton, Ramapo, Vance, Milwaukee; Minneapolis, Gladstone. Light—Pope, Colgate, LaSalle, J. O'Niel, Maritana, Thomson, Lagonda, Duluth; Runnells, Lake Linden; Tom Adams, Toledo; Delaware [schr.], Sault; Neosho, Milwaukee. Passed down—Sawyer, barges, P. Chamberlain, Albany, Boscobel, Ogemaw, Darley, Charlton, Ketchum, Baldwin.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Escanaba, 10 last night; Livingstone, 10:10; Porter and barges, 11:20; Nahant, 11:30; Richards, Sage, midnight; Jenks, 12:20 a. m.; Fairbairn and consort, 12:30; Curry, 1:40; Roman, 1:50; Marquette, 2:10; Sitka, Yukon, 4; North Star, Zenith City, 5; A. Orr, 5:20; New York, 6; Buttironi, 6:40; Mecosta, Ashland, Bangor, 7:30; Mary Everett, 9; Samuel Marshall, 9:20; Matoa, Marcia, Aurora, Aurania, 10:40; Gogebic, noon; Madden, Noquebay, 1 p. m.; Folsom, Nelson, Mitchell, 2:20; Masaba, 3:50; Saranac, 4:10; Mather and consorts, 4:30; Russia, 5:30. Down—Spokane, 11:30; John Eddy, 2:30 p. m.; Sevona, 4:30; Choctaw, W. B. Morley, 4:50; Saxon, 6; Saginaw Valley, 7:10; H. J. Jewett, 8:40. Arrived—Spry, Johnson. Cleared—Colorado. Wind southeast, light; smoky.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Farwell and consort, 10:30 last night; Rochester, R. Mills, midnight; Buffalo, 1:30 a. m.; Niagara, 2:50; Clarion, 3:40; Davidson, 5:20; Fedora, 5:40; Lycoming, 6:40; Lindsay, 6:50; Wolf, Brazil, 7; Mercur, 7:50; McVittie, 9; John Moore, 9:20; Briton, 11:50; Oregon, Foster, noon; John Duncan, 1:40 p. m.; Haskell, 3:30; Elfin-Mere, 3:50; Siberia, 4; Havana and consorts, 7:50; Livingstone, 8:50; Oceanica, 9; Curry, 9:10. Down—Governor Smith, 12:10 a. m.; Schlesinger, 12:20; Jewett, 12:30; Uganda, 12:50; Britannic, 1:50; Tuscarora, 2:20; Lane, Senator, 2:30; London, 2:40; John Owen, 2:50; Rhodes, 3:30; Hadley, 4; Susquehanna, 5:20; Outhwaite, Barr, 5:40; Conestoga, 6:20; P. Foster, 6:50; Tacoma, noon; Maxwell, Minerva, 1:30 p. m.; Commodore, 9:50. Wind southeast, light; raining.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Pioneer, 11:20 last night; Neshoto, Glasgow, 2 a. m.; Quito, 11:20; Kelton, Harper, Tyrone, Rosemount, Melrose, Winnipeg, 11:40; Pratt, Ash, noon; Empire State, St. Andrew, 12:30; Continental, Holland, 1:30; Wilson and whalebacks, 2:30; Schuylkill, 4:30; Gladstone, Southwest, 6; Waldo, Smith No. 2, Fillmore, Marvin, Fryer, 8:30. Down—Harlem, 10 last night; Algonquin, Arabia, 10:15; Penobscot, 1:20 a. m.; Bradley, Brightie, Woolson, 2; Watt, Coralia, Codorus, 3:30; Raleigh, Tokio, 5; Selwyn Eddy, 6; Aztec, Zapotec, 7; Two Wallaces, Stevens, Wallula, 9; Turner, Exile, William Crosthwaite, Gebhardt, Oades, San Diego, Red Wing, 9:30; Victory, Constitution, 10; Manitoba, 10:40; Osceola, noon; Santa Maria, Teutonia, Gawn, City Duluth, 12:30 p. m.; Iron Duke, Iron State, 4.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—F. Kelley, Ashland; E. Williams, St. Ignace; A. G. Morey, Cheboygan; G. M. Filer, East Jordan; Ford River, Ford River; M. Martin, Cutler; Gettysburg, Grand Marais; L. M. Neilson, Ludington; M. Marshall, Roanoke, Manistee; L. Nau, Vans Harbor. Mdse.—Tioga, Lackawanna, Buffalo; W. J. Averell, Ogdensburg. Coal—C. S. Parnell, Erie; Tioga, G. W. Morley, Onoko, Nicaragua, Moravia, Buffalo. Light—Progress, G. Stone, Yale, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Pine Lake, Harbor Springs; L. R. Doty, G. Stone, Buffalo. Mdse.—E. P. Wilbur, Wyoming, Buffalo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Light—T. Y. Avery, Stratton's Landing; R. Campbell, D. L. Filer, A. Mosher, S. K. Martin, Cheboygan; Butcher Boy, S. A. Wood, C. J. Magill, Marinette; M. F. Butters, I. W. Stephenson, Carrier, Menominee; City of Chicago, B. Barnes, York State, Escanaba; Cormorant, Buffalo; M. Marshall, H. Hutt, Manistee; E. M. Stanton, Garden Bay; A. M. Gill, Traverse Bay; Mars, L. M. Neilson, Ludington; Ford River, Ford River.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
George L. Kramer, Mary Pink	26—19
Michael Roden, Annie Elward	25—30
Edward N. Blakesley, Telia Gray	45—23
Hermann Loose, Bertha Rathaff	35—28
Fred J. Garpow, Maria C. Godfrey	27—18
Elma E. Smith, Rhea Jacobs	22—18
Ernest Mahr, Mary Lang	42—38
Lewis C. Smith, Annie Wilson	45—27
William B. Leigh, Lillian M. Bennett	31—23
Kazimir Politowicz, Stanislawa Szelyewska	30—24
Allan N. McClary, Mary S. Atchison	29—23
Joseph Fischer, Maggie Heck	24—20
Fred Krueger, Mary Davidson	27—22
Julius E. Erbeau, Katherine L. Byers	24—23
Adolf Andraschke, Rose Jungebauer	29—30
La Rue H. Williams, Julia M. Spencer	23—23
Otto Sittanen, Flena Lankoski	28—24
Edward W. Ray, Cassie Smock	29—18
Francis A. Rodman, Mary A. Stevens	30—20
Lewis D. Watson, Mary McDonald	60—50
John A. Beachtle, Annie Wieher	27—19
Hugh McLaughlin, Alice Redmond	30—24
John A. Howard, Belle K. Keefe	22—23
Adam Kosminski, Walentina Hoppe	30—28
Michael Pavlis, Mary Heis	23—19
William Callahan, Annie Snow	22—17
George A. Durgan, Lafayette, Ind., Lula M. Stewart	26—20
August Frafstrom, Anna Magnuson	27—28
William U. Mueller, Lulu Jones	30—19
Peter Jensen, Annie Peterson	25—23
Axel T. Halquist, Jennie M. Carlson	23—21
F. Harry Hall, Emily M. Minnitt	19—19
Christian Kaysen, Mary Leverens	21—18
Daniel M. Feltmann, Lizzie Stiffens	25—19
Frank Hansen, Tina Zastera	22—19
Thomas J. Cannon, Grace Doner	27—19
William Washington, Aileen Spralding	21—17
Arthur M. Hodan, Johanna Kruczynska	24—22
John Dziewiar, Rose Patka	28—19
Ralph W. Ives, Luella J. Sumwalt	24—33
John H. Steward, Mary Jones	51—48
Herman Siewert, Anna Hilgers	21—20
Thomas Dilley, Abbie M. Wayner	52—36
Joseph Hawryta, Anna Husiak	24—18
Thomas G. Keepin, Lydia Winters	36—22
Charles Morrison, Rebecca Rubin	24—24
Leslie M. Sandy, Emma Davis	27—22
Fred M. Powell, Carrie Grow	24—23
William G. Beck, Laura Bull	24—21
George H. Baert, Grand Rapids, Mich., Martina M. Devos	27—25
Lofus J. Christensen, Pauline M. Frenz	21—18
A. William Mitchell Jr., Jessie Hoaglund	24—21
Jan Slybursky, Maryanna Michalska	24—18
Niels Hansen, Karina Sletten	42—36
Julius Prena, Frances Bereszynska	21—21
Edmund N. Stone, Lillian Sevarr	27—22
Walter Lisco, Emma Olson	18—18
Harry H. Ainsworth, Ada E. Jubb	26—26
John Blum, Minnie Feigenhauer	23—23
John C. Logan, Anna Mitchell	29—22
George H. Gram, Myrtle Radar	22—19
John Talsma, Aachie Smith	35—31
August Kapinski, Bronislawa Zintek	23—20
Oscar Johnson, Anna Vogel	24—23
Carl Braun, Christina Hansen	21—20
Albert Miller, Lizzie Booty	40—30
Michael Hogan, Nellie Nugent	21—18
Lee Boyles, Jennie Carlson	43—37
Miles L. Barrett, Delia Kellackey	31—25
William L. McClure, Agnes F. Majar	22—19
Frank Bobbio, Bessie Johnson	46—30
Philip J. Stuber, Ella Craig	23—21
John Mattien Irjden, Margaret McCann	33—31

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Carl Strom, Albertine Carlson	35—32
John H. Walker, Blanche Lindsey	22—20
James C. A. Dean, Alice G. Boyle	34—26
Andrew Plocinski, Pauline Malek	22—18
Albert E. Everts, Minnie R. Thompson	26—23
Antonio Gregario, Mary Vinoglio	34—41
John T. Bailey, Estella S. Miller	28—22
John P. Mullmann, Catherine Eiffer	26—21
John F. C. Schott, Quincy, Ill., Selma Herr	26—25

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

L. Haas, 2-story frame flats, 9404 Calumet-av.	$ 1,000
S. E. Cross, 2-story frame residence, 1875 91st-pl.	2,000
Vincent & Johnson, 1-story and basement brick blacksmith shop, 11433 Michigan-av.	1,200
Henry Strong, 2-story brick private stable and dwelling, rear 85 Astor-st.	1,500
James P. Anderson, 2-story frame dwelling, 2389 Irving-av.	1,200
The Corper Brg. Co., 2-story frame store and dwelling, 2281 N. Clark-st.	2,500
John P. Larson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 772 Sedgwick-st.	4,400
M. Schrieber, 2-story and basement brick residence, 678 and 680 Devon-av.	4,000
Weil Bros., 2-story and basement brick flats, 540 Evergreen-av.	6,000
McLain M. E. Chapel, 1-story and basement brick chapel, 438 McLean-av.	2,200
D. H. Kettelson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 53 Palmer-av.	4,000
P. Devries, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 2206 Grienstraw-av.	1,500
Mrs. E. E. Green, 1-story frame dwelling, 3506 Washtenaw-av.	1,500
P. C. Stadler, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1983 Greenshaw-st.	3,500
Thomas Cusack, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 851 S. Lawndale-av.	2,000
W. E. Vandevart, 2-story frame residence, 1018 Fargo-av.	4,500

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair Tuesday, probably threatening weather in northern portion, southeasterly winds.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday, southeasterly winds.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday, slightly warmer, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair in southern, local showers in northern portions, light southeasterly winds, warmer.

Upper Michigan—Local showers, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather, with local showers in northern portion Tuesday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday, preceded by local showers in the early morning in eastern portion, variable winds, slightly warmer.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Tuesday, westerly winds.

Iowa—Generally fair Tuesday, possibly local showers in the early morning, westerly winds.

Kansas and Nebraska—Generally fair and warmer Tuesday, northeast to southwest winds.

Wyoming—Fair and slightly warmer, light, variable winds.

Montana—Fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.06	72	78	N.	....	Clear
Albany	30.34	48	58	S.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.26	50	52	S.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.24	56	62	N.E.	.04	Rain
Amarillo	30.16	62	66	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.02	40	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.08	46	48	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.26	50	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Boston	30.28	52	60	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.06	74	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.80	48	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.30	58	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.14	48	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.12	60	60	E.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	30.16	68	72	E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.22	56	62	E.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.08	50	56	S.W.	.04	Clear
Davenport	30.02	62	68	E.	....	Clear
Denver	30.16	58	66	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.04	54	66	W.	.14	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.24	54	60	N.E.	....	Fair
Dodge City	30.10	54	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.02	60	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.04	46	48	N.E.	.04	Rain
El Paso	29.96	72	76	N.E.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.88	58	66	S.E.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.92	78	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.16	54	60	E.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.14	50	58	E.	.04	Fair
Havre	29.98	52	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.14	50	58	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.06	42	46	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Indianapolis	30.14	66	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	74	76	E.	.70	Rain
Kansas City	30.06	60	72	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.02	78	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	72	82	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.14	50	58	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.04	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.86	54	62	E.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.08	46	48	E.	.08	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.10	60	72	E.	.06	Rain
Montreal	30.20	50	54	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.10	76	84	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.96	74	78	E.	.10	Clear
New York City	30.36	52	56	S.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.38	56	66	N.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.12	48	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.06	60	80	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.04	50	52	S.W.	.76	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.32	46	50	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.94	80	92	N.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.22	64	76	.....	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.26	60	66	E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.14	56	64	E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.02	46	56	N.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	31.08	46	52	N.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.94	54	58	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.06	74	80	E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.00	48	54	E.	.32	Rain
Salt Lake City	30.22	54	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.28	46	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	68	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	72	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	76	76	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	30.38	46	60	W.	....	Clear
White River	30.24	44	54	.....	Tr.	Clo'dy
Williston	30.04	50	54	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.08	44	48	E.	.22	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 54 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 56; 11 a. m., 57; 12 m., 59; 1 p. m., 60; 3 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 62. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.08; 6 p. m., 29.92.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bell, Tiny, age 50, 2705 Dearborn street, Oct. 15.
Bixley, Cyrus S., age 71, 1167 West Twenty-second street, Oct. 15.
Briggs, Jane, age 91, 1024 Byron avenue, Oct. 16.
Boyle, Maude L., age 25, 13534 Howard avenue, Oct. 18.
Baerst, Fraz, age 13, 3835 Honore street, Oct. 16.
Banceris, James F., age 18, 10216 Lowe street, Oct. 17.
Conroy, P. J., age 45, Cook County Hospital, Oct. 16.
Devall, Susie, age 39, Woman's Hospital, Oct. 17.
Davis, Laura, age 32, 2628 State street, Oct. 14.
Frances, Henry, age 44, 32 Grand avenue, Oct. 16.
Grut, George C., age 74, 5037 Jefferson avenue, Oct. 17.
Grady, James, age 33, 433 Harrison street, Oct. 16.
Gindele, Ida Lucy, age 43, 3745 Prairie avenue, Oct. 16.
Hauscon, Jediah G., age 86, Michael Reese Hospital, Oct. 15.
Hoffman, Fred, age 59, 109 Clybourn avenue, Oct. 14.
Imhof, Wilhelmina, age 62, 1419 Lawrence avenue, Oct. 16.
Jauch, Frederick, age 38, 42 Twenty-fourth place, Oct. 16.
Kloth, Louisa, age 81, 588 West Seventeenth street, Oct. 16.
Keeley, Patrick, age 24, 4200 Ashland avenue, Oct. 17.
Larson, Hilina S., age 31, 88 Sedgwick street, Oct. 18.
Leonon, Carry, age 45, 963 West Van Buren street, Oct. 17.
Logsdon, Joseph, age 69, 601 Forty-second street, Oct. 16.
Leahy, Thomas, age 67, 2921 Deering street, Oct. 16.
Mclion, Patrick, age 62, 1141 West Polk street, Oct. 16.
MacKain, Mary, age 70, 3214 Emerald avenue, Oct. 15.
McKewan, Charles, age 40, Locust street, number unknown, Oct. 16.
Mehrings, Emilia, age 26, 921 Fifty-first court, Oct. 16.
McLaughlin, Julian, age 30, 110 North Robey street, Oct. 16.
Noffke, Littia, age 9, 988 James avenue, Oct. 17.
Olsen, Clara J., age 55, 224 Leavitt street, Oct. 16.
Oohwat, Joseph, age 22, 613 North Ashland avenue, Oct. 18.
Pokorny, Fred, age 12, 16 Tell place, Oct. 16.
Riley, Bridget, age 40, 6020 Wabasha avenue, Oct. 16.
Summerfield, Johana, age 86, 1171 Wabansia avenue, Oct. 16.
Thoney, Will J., age 26, 132 Michigan avenue, Oct. 15.
Van Houghten, Sarah E., age 44, 121 Edgewood avenue, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

COLEHOUR—17th inst., Mrs. Hanna Richards Colehour, widow of Henry Colehour, deceased, mother Susanna, Samuel, James, and Charles W. Colehour. Born in Norristown, Pa., ninety-three years ago.

DROWN—Oct. 18, at 9:30 in the morning, at his home, Framingham, Mass., James T. Drown, youngest brother of Mrs. A. Baumbach.

FINCH—Mrs. Amelia A. Finch, aged 64 years and 4 months. Funeral from residence of her son, 1564 Monroe-st., Wednesday at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

GIVENS—Oct. 18, Almira W. Givens, in her 86th year. Funeral Tuesday at 3:30 from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Rich, 405 Warren-av. Interment at Lake Geneva, Wis. Friends will please omit flowers.

GRUT—Sunday, Oct. 17, George Cassen Grut. Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock from his late residence, 5035 Jefferson-av. Burial private. Friends please omit flowers.

JONAS—At his home, 632 46th-pl., Martin Jonas, aged 57 years 11 months and 13 days. Funeral notice later. Detroit, New York, and San Francisco papers please copy.

MILLER—Oct. 18, Elizabeth Washburne Miller, at her residence, 436 E. 46th-st. Burial at Delaware, O. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Eastern papers please copy.

THOMPSON—William, beloved father of William, Edward, and Harry Thompson. Funeral from 518 N. Willow-av., Austin, Wednesday at 12:15 p. m. by carriages to Oakwoods.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, EUREKA BUILDING, adjoining Haymarket Theater—Instructions preparatory for teachers' examinations; more than 500 former pupils have successfully passed city examinations for teachers' certificates; instructions Saturdays for teachers desiring principals' certificates; callers welcome.

A LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell all their trimmed and pattern hats from $1.50 to $4.00, worth double. 15 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—GOOD LIFE INSURANCE MAN CAN increase present income; reliable company; liberal policy; big commission; city and suburban district agents wanted. Call today. 1301 Madison.

WANTED—(MALE) STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter (Smith); state experience had and wages wanted. Address H 572, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for studio, near business center. H 575, Tribune.

Perfection—is that all you want in full dress?

No, you want it without paying excessively for it.

Perfection here, at the right price—that's our Rogers, Peet & Co. way.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Swallow Tail Suits, $27, $35, $45—the last two silk lined.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Tuxedo Suits, $32—full silk lined.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $33—the better ones full silk lined.

These are made principally from imported fabrics. Here you can know things are right without risk, delay, or expense.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Countess von Hatzfeldt, Lizzie B. Raymon, Post & Clinton, Margaret Webb, The Jacksons, Barth & Fleming, Charles E. Wilson, Sexton & Stewart, Russell Brothers, Leonidas Dogs and Cats, Jas. H. Cullen, Morton & Elliott, Mme. Kamochi, Baby Lewis, Howard & Rose, Mons. Creago.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Filson & Errol, Mme. Leopoldine, Carlisle Sisters, Raymond & Clark, Ray Royce, Finlay & Touhay, Delavay & Fritz, Healy & Farnum, Johnny Carroll, Neuville & Barlow, Mary Lane, The 3 Barretts, Olschansky & Lonney, Signor Ozav, 8—Goldsmith Sisters—8, Gilmore & Powers.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
Hope Booth—Hayes & Lytton—Mazus & Mazette—International Trio—Allen & Delmain—Mayer, Smith & Mayer—Walter Ellis—The Renfos—Raymond Trio—Behan & Dakin—AND OTHERS.
Continuous Vaudeville—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FIRST CONCERT
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 2:15 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 8:15 P. M.
Popular prices. Single ticket sale opens Monday, Oct. 18, at box office, Inter Ocean office, and Lyon & Healy's. Last week of season ticket sale. Office at Lyon & Healy's.

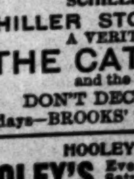
THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
JULIA MARLOWE
Receives an ovation in
FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.
Matinee on Saturday only.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB—Harlem Race Track.
6 RACES AT 2:00 p. m. La Grange Stakes Today.
ADMISSION, 75c.
Special trains leave depot, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, at 12:40, 12:55 and 1:15 p. m.; stop at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, return immediately after races. Round trip 25 cents. Lake street L trains connect with electric at Fifty-second street, and Madison street cable connects with electric at Fortieth street direct to track.

HOPKINS'.
HOPKINS
NANCY & CO. (the Famous Comedy Success).
LEW HAWKINS—CALIFORNIA TRIO—WHITNEY BROTHERS—Werts & Adair—T. Nelson Downs—Arline Rumsey—and MANY OTHERS.
CONTINUOUS—10-20-30—CONTINUOUS

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY
All Week—"A WORLD OF PLEASURE," "PARADISE IN HADES," and a Big Vaudeville Bill. Matinee daily at 3:15 p. m. 10c. 20c. 30c.

ACADEMY—E. P. SIMPSON, Sole Lessee and Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Jacob Litt's Sumptuous Production,
THE WOMAN IN BLACK
Gallery 10c. Next week—"A Guilty Mother."



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Madison-st. near State. Tel. M. 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every day—2 and 8.
—THE CITY CLUB—
Complete change of bill. New Burlesques, prettiest of women.
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.

THE LINCOLN.
ALL WEEK "OLD MONEY BAGS."
Next Week—"STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART."
Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.

LYCEUM.
LYCEUM—Mat. To-Day.
Prices 10-20c, Reserved Seats, 30c.
EDA CLAYTON, HORACE VINTON and our Successful Stock Co. in Dion Boucicault's Elegant Society Drama... LED ASTRAY.
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

SCHILLER THEATER.
SCHILLER STOCK CO. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
SUCCESS A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.
THE CAT AND THE CHERUB,
and the brilliant comedy,
DON'T DECEIVE YOUR WIFE.
Sundays—BROOKS' 2d REGIMENT BAND.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S Last Weeks
Evenings (except Sun.) at 8:15. Saturday (only) Mat. at 2:15.
Mr. Charles Frohman presents Mr. William Gillette's Greatest Play . . .
SECRET SERVICE
With Mr. Gillette in the Leading Role.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
RICH & HARRIS' GREAT COMEDY COMPANY.
LAST WEEK.
THE GOOD MR. BEST.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—ROLAND REED.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—WM. H. BARRY, Mgr.
ALHAMBRA. MATINEE TOMORROW. First time here.
A Superb Cast and Magnificent Scenery... "A Guilty Mother."
Next Sunday—"McGinty the Sport" (new farce).

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—TONIGHT—MATINEES WED. & SAT.
COME AND LAUGH WITH THE
Mysterious Mr. Bugle
and JOSEPH HOLLAND.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1897.

JOHN R. MCLEAN is still out of politics, and will not make his reëntry until Ohio elects a Democratic Legislature that believes in encouraging the barrel industry.

IN view of Alderman Haberkorn's experience the Rev. Mr. Leach should amend his utterance to read that the Nineteenth Ward is as near heaven as some of its inhabitants will ever get.

THE only trouble with the proposition to have a Congressional inquiry into matters at United States army posts is that it is doubtful whether Congress' nerves are strong enough to bear the facts.

AN admirer of Illinois' distinguished Executive assures us that "Tanner's sword" was "out." Possibly it was that which prevented him from being attacked by the yellow fever, although it doesn't seem to have had any particular terrors for the newspapers.

WHILE the Woman's Christian Temperance union of New Jersey is about it it will confer a favor by making a good job of reform. It has decided to "banish beer from Ellis Island, close Princeton Inn, bar the college class pipe, and abolish the canteen, the vitascope, the century run, and Sunday excursions." Will it not also be kind enough to abolish the mosquito, the moth, the English sparrow, the smoke nuisance, dirty streets, and W. J. Bryan?

STOCK markets were generally higher yesterday, and closing prices showed good gains. New York exchange was at par. Sterling rates were steady.—Leading speculative markets were easy, wheat being influenced by the expectation that grain from Duluth will be moved here and corn by the larger receipts. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed 1⅜ cents lower, corn ¾ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye unchanged, barley steady, flaxseed 2 cents lower, January pork 12½ cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

MR. QUINN of the Social Democracy has a wife to be proud of. Mrs. Kavanagh, also a Social Democrat, was reported to have said that Mr. Quinn was a Pinkerton spy, and though apparently Mr. Quinn did not mind the imputation Mrs. Quinn did mind it. So she horsewhipped Mrs. Kavanagh soundly. As a general thing personal vengeance of this sort is not to be commended, but when a woman's husband's honor is involved nobody can blame her for taking the law into her own hands. Mr. Quinn's nerves are said to be seriously affected by the painful incident, but it is hoped that with care he may eventually recover.

THE J. Keir Hardy who is reported in the dispatches to have proposed to pool all the funds of the British trades unions, proclaim a general strike in sympathy with the engineers, and thus bring English trade to a standstill, is the same ignorant blatherskite who visited Chicago two or three years ago. He does not seem to have learned anything since then. If he had he would know that if the proposition were feasible and should be accepted the wrath of the British people would be aroused against the strikers in terrible force and the cause of trades unionism would receive a blow from which it would not recover in a hundred years.

EVERYTHING is wrong in the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Sherin of Chicago, who addressed the Civic-Philanthropic conference in Battle Creek on Sunday. According to him "the organized Christian church is a failure," "only 5 per cent of the people are touched by Christianity," "intemperance is thriving and more beer and whisky are consumed today than ever before," "the W. C. T. U. has gone into political trickery," "the Y. M. C. A. is a fraud, a corpse that ought to be buried," etc. Mr. Sherin has evidently been away from Chicago too much lately. He should come home and look around him. Whatever may be the case in Michigan, in Chicago matters are not nearly so bad as he represents them.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Hon. Ham Garland, the distinguished novelist, sociologist, poet, and potato bug expert, will make speeches in New York for Henry George every day for the next two weeks. Aside from the fact that his oratorical efforts will incapacitate Mr. Garland from writing any novels and poetry during the impending fortnight, the country will take great comfort from his activity in behalf of Mr. George's candidacy. It has been reasonably certain that the efforts of Jerry Simpson and Uncle Mary Lease in Mr. George's cause would queer the George movement, but Mr. Garland's adhesion removes whatever remnant of apprehension may have remained, and makes assurance of George's defeat doubly sure.

THE dead tracks which incumber some of the streets to no useful purpose, and which Mayor Harrison wants to remove, seem to be valuable in the eyes of the street car companies. Now that there is a prospect these tracks may be torn up the companies are making an effort to comply with the terms of their franchises by sending over them once a day a single horse car which carries no passengers and which, if it did, would carry them nowhere. This transparently fraudulent device should have no effect. The tracks have been abandoned for a sufficiently long time to justify their condemnation; and if the companies make a fight on the basis of their new scheme the courts will undoubtedly discover the bad faith inherent in it. The dead tracks must go.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 3,119,000 bushels of wheat, 19,766,000 bushels of corn, 2,970,000 bushels of oats, 854,000 bushels of rye, and 450,000 bushels of barley. Total, 27,159,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 25,912,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 23,930,000 bushels of wheat, 40,497,000 bushels of corn, 14,882,000 bushels of oats, 3,160,000 bushels of rye, and 3,407,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 1,136,000 bushels in wheat, 2,793,000 bushels in corn, and 1,499,000 bushels in oats. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week of a year ago increased 2,361,000 bushels.

SECRETARY GAGE'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE gives in brief the financial scheme which has been formulated by Secretary Gage. It meets with the approval of the President and will be submitted to Congress month after next, unless the advice of timid men who think it unwise to agitate the question at this time is hearkened to.

The Secretary's plan divides into three parts. He favors first the refunding of the outstanding "coin" bonds, which amount to 847 1-3 millions and draw 4 and 5 per cent, in "gold" bonds drawing 2½ per cent. This would make an annual interest saving of 17 millions. Nobody disputes the fact that a bond payable specifically in gold can be sold at a lower rate of interest than a bond payable in "coin," when there is a possibility, no matter how remote, that the "coin" used in payment may consist of 40-cent silver dollars.

What reason can Senators, free silverites though they may be, assign for refusing to vote for the issue of "gold" bonds to refund existing bonds at a lower rate of interest? That would not be "an issue of bonds in time of peace" to increase the debt, but would be an economic measure. Yet these Senators who in 1895, by refusing to allow Cleveland to sell "gold" bonds, made the loan of that year cost the people 16 millions more than it should have cost them, may refuse again to allow the word "gold" to be printed in a bond no matter how much money may be saved by it.

The second and the most important part of the Secretary's plan is to redeem the greenbacks and the Sherman notes and cancel them. That would break the "endless chain" forever. To do this he proposes to sell 260 millions of "gold" bonds and to use the 150 millions of gold now held by the Treasury.

The greenbacks amount to 346 millions and the Sherman notes to 112 millions, or a total of 458 millions as against 410 millions of gold on hand and bonds to be sold. But the Treasury holds 13 millions in Sherman notes and over 50 millions of greenbacks. The only question will be whether it can cancel the notes it has as part of the "cash on hand," pay out what gold there is over and above the 100 million reserve, and yet have sufficient surplus left to run the government until the new tariff law produces sufficient revenue.

Were the Secretary's ideas carried out the government would have on its hands silver bullion for which it paid 104 millions in Sherman notes. That bullion, which is worth now about three-fifths what was paid for it, could either be sold and the money turned into the Treasury or it could be coined into silver dollars and add about 125 million to the number now in existence.

The Secretary's plan for getting rid of the "endless chain" is simple and would be effective. The existence of such a mass of demand notes has been a source of positive danger ever since the curency was inflated by putting into circulation so much silver money, which was half fiat a year ago and is nearly three-fifths fiat now.

The people of the United States would have escaped a currency panic, which cost them billions of dollars, if the greenbacks had been canceled as fast as they were paid into the Treasury. Money and future trouble will be saved by wiping out these notes now even though bonds have to be sold to do it. When they are out of the way the silver money can be taken care of without difficulty.

There will be a cry of "contraction" if the demand notes are canceled. The third part of the Secretary's plan is an answer to that. He proposes to cut down the tax on circulation to about an eighth of 1 per cent, to allow national banks to organize on half the capital now required, and to permit the issue of notes to the par value of bonds held.

The Secretary believes that banks will be started in smaller towns and that note circulation being made more profitable than it is now the entire 260 millions of bonds issued for the redemption of the demand notes will be used as a basis for circulation. He proposes also that the banks be allowed under proper guarantees to issue notes to the extent of about 25 per cent of their capital stock. That would make it possible to increase the circulation at once by 160 millions. All national bank notes are to be made redeemable in gold on demand.

All those Congressional free silverites and fiatists who have made the demand for the abolition of the national banks as part of their creed will go wild over the Secretary's plan. There is no more reason to expect it to go through the Senate as at present constitutel than a proposition for the refunding of the greenbacks.

But if it should be decided that the Secretary's plan should not be submitted to Congress because the chances are against its adoption, then Congress must be asked to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to sell "gold" bonds whenever it is necessary to get more gold with which to redeem the legal tenders and Sherman notes whenever they are presented for redemption.

The Secretary should be given that power because, no matter though everything looks serene now, there is no telling when he may have need of it. An adverse balance of trade and a consequent demand for gold for export, the sudden breaking out of a panic at home or abroad, or a free silver Presidential campaign in 1900 may start a demand on the Treasury for gold which it will have to meet or the credit of the country will be bankrupted.

STATUS OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

If Senator Mason will make an investigation, as it is said he is to do, which will show officer and enlisted man alike the true standing in the United States army of the private soldier, he will confer a lasting benefit. The truth of the matter is that none of the privates and but few of the officers know just what is his standing.

The reason for this does not require a long search. For years after the war, and in fact until less than ten years ago, army officers regarded 50 per cent of the men under them as being practically worthless. The officers were to some extent right in their estimation of the men at that time, but for the condition of affairs the officers were themselves to blame. They were sent on recruiting duty and in almost every instance immediately began to enlist men without inquiring anything about them further than to know that they were physically capable for service. The situation at the recruiting depots, David's Island and Columbus Barracks, was ten years ago nothing short of terrible. Men just landed in this country, Liverpool "wharf rats" and the like, who had left their homes for their homes' good, were sworn into the ranks to serve a flag they did not know by sight. At David's Island particularly the mass of recruits sent up from New York City formed little short of a mob. In one day the writer of this article saw fifty men taken to the guard house. There were thousands of good men in the service, mostly old soldiers, but the lump of ignorance and even thievery, for which an almost criminal system of recruiting was responsible, was sufficient to injure the whole mass. Such was the opinion of West Point cadets of the enlisted men stationed at the Academy reservation that they called the privates "bums" and the part of the grounds where they lived "Bumtown." The idea of the graduate student, touching the character of the men to serve under him when he joined his regiment, was simply that they were "Bums from Bumtown."

In ten years all has changed. Secretary of War Proctor introduced reforms that brought into the army not only an improved class of recruits, but one composed largely of young men with characters corresponding to their fine physiques. Of such is the army largely composed today. The trouble is that some of the officers seem unable to root out their old-time prejudices or to change their opinion of the character of the men under them with the change of the characters of the men themselves. Many of those in command, perhaps the majority of them, are appreciative of the fact that the enlisted men are no longer "bums" but self-respecting young Americans. It seems to take men of the Lovering stamp to be oblivious of the fact which should be patent to any intelligent mind and to allow to crop out in their treatment of the underlings their prejudices formed either at West Point or in the army under the old régime.

The authorities should see to it that the relative standing of officers and privates under improved army conditions should be thoroughly understood by both superiors and subordinates. This should be done in order that the former may be taught to know that they cannot with impunity treat the individuals in their commands with brutality, and that the latter may know that they have certain redress if such treatment ever again be accorded.

ALLISON'S CLEVELAND SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa before an audience of some 8,000 persons at Cleveland, O., on Saturday evening last will generally be accorded a place as one of the ablest discussions of pending political issues of the present year.

The remarks of the Senator were devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the financial question, for which his long experience in the Senate and his prominence in connection with the financial legislation of the last twenty years have fitted him in an especial degree. The Senator's attitude on the money question has during that time been regarded as decidedly conservative—a fact which is calculated to give additional weight to his views now.

After reviewing briefly the history of the campaign of 1896 Mr. Allison turned to what Mr. Bryan and his followers have been accustomed to call the "great crime of 1873," upon which they sought to fix the responsibility for the depression in business caused by the policy of the Democratic party after the election of 1892. Replying to the charge that the legislation of 1873 in relation to the coinage of the silver dollar was taken stealthily if not fraudulently, he called attention to the fact that the revision of the mint laws had been debated for nearly three years before 1873—

> That opinions of experts had been invoked upon the subject and various plans and projects respecting silver suggested, all of which involved the dropping of the silver dollar from coinage, because by the act of 1834 the silver dollar had become an obsolete coin because it was undervalued, and had long ceased to circulate and was exported as bullion, or went into the melting pot of the artisan.

At the time the law of 1873 was enacted the business of the country was on a paper basis and remained so until the return to specie payments in 1879—no silver dollars being in circulation. Consequently the law could have no practical effect upon the value of silver, as we had none to sell and practically none had been taken to the mint for coinage since 1850 except for subsidiary coinage. Of the action of Congress on the Bland-Allison law of 1878 he said:

> The whole subject was again debated in 1878, when the Bland-Allison law was passed, including the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver. This debate was after silver had parted from gold in the markets of the world, and was everywhere at a discount. Every Democrat voted for the passage of the law of 1878, which provided for limited coinage on government account, the profits on the coinage to go into the Treasury, thus reaffirming, but for wholly a different reason, the action of 1873 by refusing to restore free silver coinage and providing for limited coinage. After this specie resumption, in 1879, the gold standard was made imperative.

The actual cause for the decline of silver grew out of the action of Germany, the Latin union, the Scandinavian States, and Holland in closing their mints to free coinage, while this country was on a paper basis and had no immediate connection with the act of 1873. At that time silver was about 9 per cent below par, consequently nobody wanted the silver standard then and few want it now, except as a basis for political agitation. In spite of the claim that its value had been decreased in consequence of its being driven from circulation, the statistics of 1896 show that there was vastly more silver in circulation at that time than there was in 1873, and one-seventh of the whole was in the United States. This fact disproves the charge that one-half of the world's money was destroyed by the act of 1873. But while silver has gone on increasing there has been a no less remarkable increase in gold, as the following extract from Senator Allison's speech shows:

> We know that there has been a very great increase in the world's production of gold, especially in the last ten years, amounting to an annual average of $190,000,000 or more, or nearly $2,000,000,000 of gold in ten years, a greater annual product of gold than of both gold and silver together in any one year between 1792 and 1885, or for a continuous period of ninety-three years, and that this constantly increasing production of gold is likely to continue for some years, if not indefinitely. In the face of these indisputable facts who can say that one-half of the metallic money of the world has been destroyed when none of it, or practically none, has been taken out of circulation and great additions have been made since 1873?

Mr. Bryan's preposterous arguments designed to show that the commercial value of silver could be maintained at parity with gold by the simple adoption by this country of a free coinage act were effectually punctured by calling attention to the fact that its relation to gold had been simply dependent upon "the world's use of both on a world's ratio." Consequently it cannot be restored in any other way than by international agreement. Until then nations will be on either a silver or a gold standard, no matter what the ratio, and no party can safely go to the country in the face of such a disparity in values proposing a change from gold to silver.

Senator Allison wasted no time on the tariff question, evidently considering that settled in the passage of the Dingley bill. His speech well sustains his high character for statesmanship and cannot fail to prove a force in favor of a Republican triumph in the pending Ohio campaign.

POPULISTS HELP HENRY GEORGE.

The Kansas Populists are raising a campaign fund for Henry George. Subscription papers are being circulated with the following ridiculous heading:

> We believe that Henry George stands for principle, for freedom, for equal rights to all men, not only for the citizens of Greater New York, or the State of New York, or the United States, but for the world. Our contributions are small, from the fact that during our struggle for existence we have been compelled to give one-third of our total productions to the landlord or speculator holding land idle, one-third to railroads, telegraph lords, coal lords, oil lords, and mineral lords, and a large part of what was left has been taken for taxes and tribute to trusts and syndicates.

George stands for none of those things. He has stood for many years, and stands now, for irredeemable money, which will have no definite, fixed value or purchasing power. What value the stuff may have will depend on the quantity emitted. The irredeemable dollar may have 20, 15, 10, or 5 cents' worth of purchasing power in gold. The more active the printing presses the poorer will the "money" be.

George stands also for the confiscation of the fee simple title to every acre of land in Kansas as well as in the rest of the United States. He will not deal any more tenderly with the Populist farmers of Kansas than the sound money farmers of Eastern States. Are there any farmers among the contributors to the George fund? If so, are they familiar with the land confiscation scheme he has taught for years?

"The landlord or speculator" is dragged in to account for the small size of contributions. Who is that wicked "landlord or speculator"? He is the man who owns the farm the Kansas farmer works on shares. Or he is the man who loaned his capital to the farmer so as to enable him to buy his farm or to improve it.

The Kansas Populists denounce these two classes of men because they want to cheat them. These Populists say, when speaking frankly among themselves, "We are for fiat money and a debased currency so that we may be able to escape paying our debts and yet hold on to land which really belongs to others."

These Populists assert also that they have to give a third of their total product to the railroads. That is not true. But the Populists "demand" that the railroads shall carry their products to market for nothing, and bring to them coal and other commodities for nothing—or for fiat money, which amounts to the same thing.

George is in favor of debased money. Therefore, for sentimental reasons, these dishonest Kansans prefer him to any of the other candidates for Mayor of the Greater New York. Not one of them ever expects to live in that city, but they all look on George as the embodiment and exponent of their swindling views. So they are ready to chip in and help him.

But if these Kansas Populists were to cheat their creditors by the use of rotten money, and thus get absolute fee simple title to their lands, George would not allow them to retain that title if he were given an opportunity to carry out his theories. He would reduce all farmers, whether they got their lands honestly or dishonestly, to the condition of farm tenants. Would the Kansans relish that?

If not, they are a little too broad in their indorsement of Henry George. They should have declared that they are enthusiastically in favor of his irredeemable money doctrines, but that they do not think he is quite sound on the land question, and that he ought to make an exception in favor of fiatist proprietors. But Populists always go it blind. They have no sense.

THE CHICAGO BEER WAR.

Last week the papers announced that a beer war is raging in Chicago. But for this announcement nobody, with the exception of a few thousand saloonkeepers, would have known that the brewers were having a fight. Though the news has been made public, the saloonkeepers are the only ones who seem to take any interest.

That is not strange. A beer war is the only kind of industrial conflict in which the general public does not reap some benefit. When there is a railroad war farmers and manufacturers have to pay less for the transportation of their products. When rival coffee firms get into a quarrel consumers pay less for coffee.

When the brewers are fighting the consumer pays as much for his glass of beer and generally gets it of inferior quality. Those who make money are the saloon men. They pay the brewers less, charge their customers the old price, and make hay while the sun shines. They know the probabilities are the war will not last long.

As the price paid by the consumer does not fall when a beer trust goes to pieces, neither does it rise when the brewers have got tired of fighting and the trust is reestablished. So, though the number of beer drinkers is very large, they do not take notice of the dissolution and formation of beer trusts, as they do in the case of other industrial combines. All other "capitalistic combinations" are denounced, but never that of the plutocratic brewers.

Yet they grind down the consumers and exact heavy profits of them. It is intimated that the cost of putting on the market a barrel of beer, including the payment of the one dollar tax, is $3. But the standard price charged by the brewers until recently has been $5. That gives an enormous profit. Last week beer was selling for $4 a barrel. That price gives a good profit, the amount consumed being as great as it is.

But the capacity of the breweries in this part of the country is in excess of the demand for beer. Hence, if the brewers were to make full use of their plants, the market would be flooded and there would necessarily be a great fall in price. So in order to get rid of competition the brewers enter into agreements to restrict production and fix prices. Each one of them is permitted to market a specified number of barrels, and if he makes more or cuts prices he is fined.

After one of these brewers' agreements has been made it is observed for awhile. Then some member of the combination cheats and is caught at it. If he does not beware, but keeps on offending, there is a war, which pleases the saloonkeepers but does not benefit the consumers.

All these agreements are in direct violation of the State anti-trust laws, yet nobody seems to notice the open violations on the part of the brewers. Nobody calls for an enforcement of the laws against them. And while the brewers grow rich and become members of the "plutocratic class" by combining to fleece the consumers they are never included in the denunciations of the walking delegates, the Debsites, and the other fellows who want to destroy capitalists and capital.

Almost all of those wild-eyed orators drink beer. Some of them drink a great deal too much of it. Hence they pay heavy tribute to the beer-making capitalists. Not one of them seems to be conscious of his slavery, however. Not one of them ever calls on his followers to confiscate the breweries and run them for the benefit of the people. Why is it that capital in the hands of brewers who charge $5 for an article for which they should ask only $3.50 at the most does not seem to offend the demagogues as capital does in the hands of manufacturers of useful commodities who make smaller profits than the brewers?

THE DAWES CREEK TREATY.

News comes from Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory, that the Council will reject the Dawes treaty with the Creek Commissioners, and that the full blood Cherokees and Creeks are preparing to resist by force the opening up of their country. Another dispatch from Chelsea in the Indian Territory reports a large gathering of full blood Indians at Forty Mile Creek, at which a similar sentiment was expressed. Jesse Cochran, a member of the Supreme bench of the Cherokee Nation, who was at the Forty Mile Creek meeting, also gives his opinion that these full bloods are opposed to the treaty.

It is apparent from this that the full blood red savages do not want to abandon their tribal conditions and farm in severalty. They have rented their territory to cattlemen for pasturage at a few cents an acre per year and prefer living an idle, worthless, whisky drinking life to an industrious one. But these Indians are not the only ones to be considered. Can the American nation afford to leave a fine, fertile area as large as the State of Ohio idle and unimproved when it would support the Indians well from its sale and find free hold homes for a hundred thousand white farmers and as many more village and city people? The Indian bucks, in addition to 160 acres of first-class land each, would receive under the treaty a large cash income from the bonds they would get from the sale of the rest of the land. The immense advantage of opening up the Indian Territory is shown by the results in Oklahoma, which included one-third or two-fifths of that territory a few years ago and now has a population of over 300,000. The report of General Barnes, recently made public by the Secretary of the Interior, shows that—

> During the present year Oklahoma has raised the greatest wheat crop ever known in a territory of similar extent. The total wheat yield of the Territory will surely reach 20,000,000 bushels and other crops to match, such as corn, oats, sweet potatoes, cotton, etc. Few fields have fallen below eighteen bushels, while the general average has been in excess of twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some fields have yielded as high as forty-five bushels to the acre and one farmer is reported to have garnered forty-nine bushels to the acre. An official who ascended to the tower of the courthouse at New Kirk counted 1,960 wheat stacks and 180 straw stacks within a radius of six miles. A Logan County farmer paid off an $800 mortgage and built a new home out of the proceeds of his wheat crop. A Nebraska man who purchased a farm in Garfield County last year for $600 cleared $900 this year on his wheat crop. A Blaine County man who took a $25 deposit for the future purchase of his farm bought wheat seed with the $25 and realized $500 on the crop which he raised. The Choctaw and Oklahoma railroad, which last year used 297 cars for the moving of the wheat crop, is this year using over 2,000.

There should be no dallying or compromising on the part of the government with these full-blooded Indians. If they refuse to ratify the eminently fair Dawes treaty, which is as much to their interests as to those of the whites, then pressure should be applied. That land is too valuable and useful to civilized men to be kept forever idle, uncultivated, and unproductive. It is time to open it up and to compel the abandonment of tribal conditions among the Indians. And this should be done at once.

THE WORLD'S STRAW BALLOT.

The New York World completed its canvass of the voters of Greater New York last Saturday evening. It has carefully obtained the preferences of more than one-third of those who will vote at the coming election. At the conclusion of the World's canvass Van Wyck leads with over 40 per cent of the vote. Low is a good second, and after them comes George, with Tracy next to Gleason, who is last.

	Total vote ten days.	Percentage of total vote.
R. A. Van Wyck [Tammany]	59,580	34.06
Seth Low [Citizens' union]	40,017	23.48
Henry George [United Democracy]	34,037	19.97
Benjamin F. Tracy [Republican]	27,780	16.30
Patrick Gleason [Gleason Dem.]	9,044	5.29

The World claims that its canvass was accurate and reliable. It still thinks that when the remaining two-thirds of the votes are heard from Seth Low will come out ahead, but that is hard to believe.

The total registration of Greater New York, the computation of which was completed late Saturday night, shows the names of 568,568 citizens on the rolls. About 520,000 votes will be cast. The registration of Brooklyn was over 240,000, which shows that there is more voters in Chicago than in old New York, and that she annexed herself to Brooklyn none too soon to save her credit of being the most populous city in America. Chicago had, in fact, passed her in the race for first place.

SECRETARY ALGER has acted properly in ordering a court-martial for Captain Lovering, in case the Captain himself does not ask for a court of inquiry. Indeed, he could not well do anything else in view of Captain Richards' report, which, in every particular, corroborates THE TRIBUNE'S account of the outrage. As THE TRIBUNE said, Private Hammond "was dragged by the heels down a flight of steps and across the parade ground, and was at the same time prodded with a sword in the hands of Captain Lovering." This extract from Secretary Alger's summary makes a court-martial imperative, and as Captain Lovering has admitted that he has no defense, and as no mitigating circumstances appear, the court-martial will doubtless make an example of this irascible officer.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has followed the example set by his more eminent colleague in literature, Lafcadio Hearn, and has married a Japanese woman. Whether he will imitate Mr. Hearn to the extent of removing to Japan and embracing Buddhism remains to be seen. It has been known for some time that Sir Edwin had lost his by no means youthful heart to one of the ever-laughing beauties of the Mikado's empire, and his reluctance to leave Tokio even when the members of his family were making almost a public scandal by their efforts to get him away proved how strong a hold his almond-eyed enchantress had taken on him. It is not surprising that he has finally succumbed, for if Sir Edwin lacks the poetic gift he has poetic feeling, and the Japanese woman is of poetry all compact.

THE Tammany worker who told Richard Croker that "them Henry George fellows are all d—d cranks who are fighting for what they call principle" is evidently a credulous person. Henry George's supporters are, without exception, men who have axes to grind or grudges to satisfy, and they are merely making use of Mr. George to further their own selfish ends. Even George himself, philosopher as he may be granted to be, is not fighting for pure principle, for he knows that none of the principles he advocates would be advanced one inch by his election to the Mayoralty of New York. His nomination flatters his vanity, of which he has a vast deal, and will increase his royalties. From the standard-bearer down to the private, the George movement is exactly as selfish as the other parties to the campaign.

CHICAGO physicians should hasten to investigate the new anæsthetic, "eucaine," and see what its merits really are. It is said that an experiment made with it in an operation at the South Dakota insane asylum produced remarkable results. Local insensibility entirely free from danger or evil effects of any kind was obtained, and though the patient was 68 years old the wound healed rapidly, and since the operation his general health has greatly improved. If it is true that "eucaine" has all the efficacy of cocaine with none of cocaine's perils, it will be of incalculable value, particularly to persons the weakness of whose hearts will not permit them to use morphine and chloroform; surgical operations will be much simplified and many lives will be saved that otherwise would be lost.

Two Small Errors in an Interview.

The editor of THE TRIBUNE was asked on Sunday night by the Times-Herald people to give some reminiscence of Charles A. Dana, who had died a few hours previously, which he proceeded to do as well as so sudden a call on memory would permit. The interview as published in the T.-H. starts off in this way:

> In discussing Mr. Dana's career as a newspaper man Mr. Medill went back to the days of the Harrison campaign in 1840. "My first personal introduction to Mr. Dana was in 1842," said he. "I was a solicitor for the New York Tribune in the country districts of New York State. I had occasion to visit the Tribune office, and while transacting some business matters with Mr. Greeley was introduced to Mr. Dana. I did not see him again for some time, but I never forgot him."

There are two errors in this item. "For my first introduction to Mr. Dana" read "to Horace Greeley was in 1842." For "I was a solicitor for the New York Tribune in the country districts of New York State" read "I procured a large club for the New York Weekly Tribune by solicitation among my farmer friends and neighbors around about where I lived in Ohio."

When I was in New York City some time after the Clay campaign of 1844 and before the election of Zack Taylor in 1848, I called to see Greeley at his office and showed him the size of the list, as it entitled me to the Daily Tribune for a certain length of time. That was the object of the visit. I had got him up a club for his weekly for several years and had written some communications for publication in his paper of no great merit. Then it was Mr. Greeley introduced me to Mr. Dana. Any other errors in the interview are too trivial to mention, as the interviewer said he was not a shorthand reporter. J. M.

GOVERNOR TANNER must be in error in saying that the people of Nashville hissed him when he was down there thirty-three years ago. They couldn't possibly have known him then well enough to hiss him.

THERE is a scheme for building another railway to Fort Sheridan. It deserves encouragement. There should be no pretext for moving troops to and fro by the primitive method of dragging them.

IT is hardly worth while to suggest it, but Justice Field, late of the United States Supreme Court, has set an example that might be followed by Judge Goggin of Chicago in a humble way with excellent effect.

ANTHONY HOPE, who has just discovered America, is described as a good-looking young man, "who impresses you at first as being rather timid." He is a trifle shy, at any rate, as to his hair.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Wasting Time.

Philanthropic Caller (at jail)—"My friend, have you any religious convictions?"

Avery Baddun—"Well, I reckon that's what you might call 'em. I was sent here fur robbin' a church."

Why Money Is Needed.

"Does it cost much to feed your menagerie?" asked the visitor at Lincoln Park.

"We have to spend a little money on 'em," replied the keeper, somewhat apologetically. "There's some of the measly animals that won't eat peanuts, you know."

Awful Reaction.

"Who is Henry George?" exclaimed the Tammany orator, indignantly. "Merely a writer of books! If you defeat him for Mayor of Greater New York he will console himself by writing another book! Elect him and—"

"And he'll quit writing books!" shouted the audience, rising as one man. "Hurrah for Henry George!"

Henry George Wants Every Man's Land to Be Confiscated.

New York Sun: Henry George is a candidate really representing a principle, and that principle is confiscation.

He does not balk at the ugly word.

The main plank of his platform is the confiscation of all rents from land. We quote from chapter 2 of book 8 of his "Progress and Poverty," omitting nothing from the passage quoted that changes or modifies his main proposition:

> Private property in land has no warrant in justice, but stands condemned as the denial of natural right—a subversion of the law of nature that as social development goes on must condemn the masses of men to a slavery the hardest and most degrading.
>
> Neither on the ground of equity or expediency is there anything to deter us from making land common property by confiscating rent.
>
> But a question of method remains. How shall we do it?
>
> We should satisfy the law of justice, we should meet all economic requirements, by at one stroke abolishing all private titles, declaring all land public property, and letting it out to the highest bidders in lots to suit, under such conditions as would sacredly guard the private right to improvements.
>
> Such a plan, instead of being a wild, impracticable vagary, has (with the exception that he suggests compensation to the present holders of land—undoubtedly a careless concession which he upon reflection would reconsider) been indorsed by no less eminent a thinker than Herbert Spencer.
>
> But such a plan, though perfectly feasible, does not seem to me the best. Or, rather, I propose to accomplish the same thing in a simpler, easier, and quieter way than that of formally confiscating all the land and formally letting it out to the highest bidders.
>
> I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust, the second needless. Let the individuals who now hold it still retain, if they want to, possession of what they are pleased to call their land. Let them buy and sell, and bequeath and devise it. We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate the land; it is only necessary to confiscate the rent.

Such confiscation is the heart and soul of the system devised by the honest crank who is now running for Mayor of the Greater New York, with his friend and ally, Seth Low, aiding him.

One Good Negro Postmaster.

New York Post (Dem.): The McKinley administration has just made one appointment of a negro as postmaster which is to be commended, because it was made upon the right principle—that of the selection of a competent man who is acceptable to the community which he is to serve. It is at Beaufort, S. C., the chief town in a county which contains six blacks to one white, and a town in which there are many intelligent negroes who make use of the office. The appointee is a negro of character and ability, who has served with credit as a county official, and who is generally respected by the few whites, as well as the many blacks. While the whites of Beaufort, like the whites of any other town, would prefer a postmaster of their own color, they recognize the entire propriety of the selection of a negro under the circumstances, and no remonstrance is heard against the appointment. All difficulty over the naming of negro postmasters in the South would have been avoided if the administration had everywhere, as in Beaufort, followed the rule that should always be observed of regarding the preferences of the bulk of the people who patronize the office.

No Wonder They Smile.

Most of the land in the Gallatin Valley, Montana, this year will yield a profit of $30 an acre. No wonder the Bozeman Chronicle says: "Every farmer has a smile. Instead of searching for some one to take his crop off his hands, he is visited daily by agents outbidding each other—an exceptional condition of affairs. The farmers of this valley will pay up all they owe and have money to spare. The advance made them has already had its effect, and money is pretty thoroughly scattered over the valley."

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

Danger of a Compromise with the Silver Agitators of England as Seen by the New York Post.

New York Post: Whatever the English government may say in reply to Mr. McKinley's free silver envoys, it is to be hoped that they will not be misled by the solemn assurances of Lord Aldenham and H. R. Grenfell that a compromise now will be "the cessation of controversy," and will mean "no further bimetallic agitation." These eminent bimetallists draw an alarming picture of the situation. The "industrial classes" are bent on free silver. Bimetallism is rising like a flood all over England. But it will all subside, the industrial classes will instantly become quiet, if only the bank will hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver and the Indian mints be opened. That is to say, only admit that your opponents are entirely right and that you are all wrong, and then go one-tenth of the way over to their position, and they will be content. Of all controversies in which to apply this doctrine the silver controversy is the most dangerous. We have seen this attempt to cure financial insanity by financial insanity tried again and again in this country. The more like currency lunatics Sherman and Windom and Harrison and McKinley have consented to appear the wilder have been the ravings of the Bryans and the Blands. No compromise is possible in that controversy. Bimetallism, whether national or international, is either a curse and a wild impossibility or else it is a blessing and as easy as the turning of a hand. One may hold either view; but to think of some adjustment between irreconcilables, above all, to imagine that the way to stay bimetallism is to concede that it is right, is fatuous even for a bimetallist.

Russia in Corea — Japan's Influence Waning.

Seoul, Corea, Sept. 18.—The report which has gained currency in America and Europe that an agreement has been made between Russia and Japan for the partition of Corea has just reached Seoul, but so far as can be learned it is entirely without foundation. There is nothing perceptible here to favor the idea. All the known facts are against it. The report is simply absurd. Russia is easily the dominant power in eastern Asia and is becoming daily stronger. When the trans-Siberian railroad is finished she will be simply irresistible as a military power, not only with Corea but with China. Her diplomatic and consular agents are not only faithful in her interests but clever and alert, and have kept the home government duly informed of all the intrigues going on in the Hermit Kingdom. They know full well that Corea will ultimately fall to the lot of Russia, and would look upon any agreement to share it with Japan as entirely unnecessary. Why should she share it with anybody when she is sure in time to get the whole?

It is true that Great Britain, now that it is too late, is on the alert to thwart Russian designs, and would willingly coöperate with Japan or China or both to regain her lost prestige in the far East, but so far as a looker-on who has no prejudices can see there is no reason to believe that there is any alliance between the parties named or any decent pretext upon which such alliance can be based.

Under an arrangement made some time ago the military forces of Corea are to be instructed by Russian officers, a number of whom are already here and at work. Thirteen more are due, but the Corean authorities do not want to receive them. The Japanese do not think them necessary, and it is understood that they are doing what they can in a quiet way to cause their rejection. They will probably fail. The new Russian Minister, M. de Speyer, is a more vigorous and aggressive man than his predecessor, and it is confidently asserted that he is not at all disposed to listen to arguments against employment of Russian officers.

The fact is, it is too late for either the Coreans or the Chinese to kick against the Russians, who have not only come to stay but to rule!

A Great Judicial Career.

New York Post: The retirement of Justice Field from the bench of the United States Supreme court ends one of the great judicial careers in the history of the nation, and indeed of the English-speaking race. Exceeding by a few months the hitherto unprecedented record of Chief Justice Marshall, not only does his term stand first of all in point of length, but the third of a century in the court's history which it covers is only rivaled in the importance of its decisions by the other third of a century in which that great jurist interpreted the new constitution of the young republic.

Justice Field omits to mention what we must consider the greatest of the services which it has fallen to his lot to render in the last third of a century. This was his firm assertion of the unconstitutionality of the legal tender acts. He concurred with Chief Justice Chase in the opinion pronounced by the latter for the majority of the court in 1870, that the making of notes or bills of credit a legal tender in payment of preëxisting debts was inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and was, in effect, prohibited by the constitution; and that, therefore, the legal tender acts, so far as they applied to debts contracted before their passage, were unconstitutional and unwarranted. When the court in 1871, having meanwhile been enlarged in numbers, reversed its position, he dissented in an opinion upon which he may well be content to commit his reputation to the judgment of posterity.

Justice Field showed that the policy of maintaining a fixed and uniform standard could not be carried out, and that a fixed and uniform metallic standard of value throughout the United States could not be maintained, so long as any other standard was adopted which of itself had no intrinsic value and was forever fluctuating and uncertain. He admitted that the acts in question had been passed in a great emergency by patriotic men, who were convinced that this policy would increase the ability of the government to obtain funds and supplies, and thus advance the national cause; but he declared that, sitting as a judicial officer and bound to compare every law enacted by Congress with the greater law enacted by the people, and being unable to reconcile the measure in question with that fundamental law, he could not hesitate to pronounce it, in his judgment, unconstitutional and void.

Making a Nice, Fat Berth for Kasson, Who Is Out of a Job.

New York Post (Dem.): The appointment of a special reciprocity commissioner, with secretary and assistant secretary, is explained as due to the fact that the State department is so overcrowded with work that it really cannot attend to reciprocity. Yet it seems to be made very plain and simple in the Dingley act. All that has to be done is to search out a country, colony, or dependency exporting to us argols, vermuth, "tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans," also "vanilla beans," just tell them that if they will do the square thing by us we will let up a little on them, and the thing is done. Then there is to be some threatening of countries that export us tea and coffee; there is also a chance to get some treaties before the Senate in the interests of "reciprocal and equivalent" trade. One would think that even an overworked State department could find time to go through this hollow farce. Not that we grudge Mr. Kasson his "place" [at $5,000 a year and expenses]. In fact, the making so good a "place" is probably the highest achievement that Dingley reciprocity will have to record.

The Populist Drove On.

St. Louis Star: A Republican farmer of Kansas, on his way to town with a load of wheat, saw a Populist farmer coming along the road. The Republican began to cry awfully. "What's the matter?" asked the Populist. "I'm taking my wheat to town," said the Republican. "Boo-hoo!" The Populist looked at him and said: "But what are you crying for? You'll get a dollar a bushel for it." The Republican cried afresh, and said: "But the gold standard is still in existence, and there——" But the Populist farmer whacked his horse and drove on lickety spindle. "The darn Republican," he said. "He was going to tell me there wouldn't be enough money to handle the wheat."

Recess During Hot Days.

Heat holidays have been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

THIEF IN THE VAULT

Silver Dollars Taken from the National Treasury.

LONG COUNT NECESSARY.

Great Expense of Going Over the Piles of Money.

TRICK OF A COLORED MAN.

Ex-Treasurer Morgan in an Uncomfortable Position.

LOSS IS NOT YET ASCERTAINED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The United States Treasury has been robbed of a lot of its silver dollars. The nation's strong box has been tampered with. Just how much money has been taken has not yet been ascertained, but it may reach into the thousands.

The trouble is that the thefts, each small in amount, have been going on for years, how long nobody knows. The probable seriousness of the robbery may be imagined from the fact that a force of fifty clerks is now engaged in counting piece by piece the entire contents of a vault in which 100,000,000 dollars were stored for the sole purpose of finding out how many of them have been stolen. This work was commenced a week ago and the force has averaged a count of 700,000 coins a day. At this rate the job will last about six months and will cost at least $25,000.

Rumors of the robbery have been floating about the Treasury corridors for some days, but, while admitting the fact, the officials affect to make light of the affair and say that but a small amount of money is missing. Further questioning developed the fact, however, that they do not know how much has gone and that they fear the amount may be swelled to considerable proportions. There is an air of great uneasiness about the Treasurer's office. Ellis H. Roberts of New York, who recently succeeded D. N. Morgan of Connecticut as Treasurer of the United States, has refused to give his predecessor a receipt for the nation's money until the new count has been completed, as he cannot know until then by how much Mr. Morgan is short. Of course, the government will look to Mr. Morgan and his bondsmen to make good the loss, no matter what the amount may be.

When a new United States Treasurer is appointed it is always deemed necessary that the amount of money on hand should be counted and a receipt given by the new man to the retiring Treasurer. The bags of silver dollars are each supposed to contain 1,000 coins and they are usually counted by weighing each sack on a pair of scales. This method was at first used in the present case and for the last four months a force of trusted clerks and laborers has been employed in handling the heavy bags. One of the colored laborers would get on top of the piled up heaps of bags of coin and pass the sacks from the top to his assistants in front.

The man who did this work was John Martin, one of the most trusted employés in the office. One day he was discovered in the act of opening one of the bags, abstracting a handful of silver dollars, and substituting a few lumps of lead of the same weight in their place. A short investigation disclosed the fact that he had performed the same operation on several of the bags in the compartment upon which the gang was then at work. When searched thirty-six silver dollars were found upon him. Martin was questioned closely, but he strenuously denied have taken more than that amount, saying that he had yielded to temptation for the first time on the day he was caught in the act. This statement appeared to satisfy those in charge of the count and the work progressed, but without Martin's assistance. He was indicted and is now out on bail pending trial.

All this occurred two months ago and since then the count by weight has been completed, apparently showing that everything was all right. But Treasurer Roberts was not satisfied. Some one recalled the fact that Martin had been engaged on two or three previous occasions in handling the bags of silver during the counting process and there was no telling but that for years he had been helping himself to Uncle Sam's silver. Assistant Treasurer Melin said: "A thief's word cannot be trusted," and on his suggestion a sample bag was taken at random out of the heap and opened. It was found to contain pieces of lead instead of some of the coins that should have been there. Several other bags were then tried and more evidences were discovered. Some of the sacks were found to be lacking in the necessary amount of coin, but without the pieces of lead to make up the necessary weight. This fact recalled the robberies of a white man named Anderson, who was caught a year and a half ago opening bags in the vaults with a long steel wire and raking out silver dollars under the iron grating with which the compartments in the vaults are closed. He returned $809, which at the time he said was the total amount of his peculations.

These discoveries caused Treasurer Roberts to call Secretary Gage into consultation and it was determined that every bag should be opened and every piece of money in that particular vault counted, to be absolutely sure of the real amount of money on hand. So the work of counting 100,000,000 silver dollars piece by piece was commenced and Treasurer Roberts is now congratulating himself upon the fact. Already there have been found a large number of bags containing lead pieces instead of silver, and it is said the amount missing is over $2,600.

The officials are very reticent as to the exact sum lacking. Treasurer Roberts, when asked about it this afternoon, admitted that the unusual piece by piece count now going on was the result of newly discovered thefts, but he refused to tell what had been the developments. It is known they have been enough to make ex-Treasurer Morgan feel very uncomfortable.

The Supreme Court today granted the petition to advance the hearing in the case of the Illinois inheritance law and the case was set for the second Monday in January. The court reversed the decision of the Court of Private Land Claims in the case of the United States vs. E. L. Bergere et al., appellants, deciding that there was no evidence to support the claim of the appellants to title to the land claimed. The appellants claimed title to eleven square leagues of territory in New Mexico, alleged to have been granted to one Bartolme Boca by the Acting Governor in 1819. She claimed to be one of the legal heirs of Boca. The court decided from the facts presented to it that there was no evidence of title to any portion of the lands.

The Supreme Court today advanced the argument of the Durrant murder case brought here from San Francisco and set it for hearing Nov. 15.

Judges of the United States Supreme Court are indulging the hope that by the end of the January term the docket will be entirely cleared. If this is accomplished it will be the first time in the court's history that the condition existed. From the foundation of the court down to a few years ago the court had been running steadily behind in its work. In 1890 there were 1,800 cases on the docket, and there was doubt if the court would ever catch up. The relief came in the change of the court's personnel. The court as at present constituted is the best working tribunal the country has ever had. With the exception of Justice Field, who will retire of his own motion, all the Justices are vigorous men, capable of performing a great amount of labor. From 1,800 cases in 1890 the docket has been reduced to 480. The court is expending much energy towards clearing the docket by the end of the January term, and all delays in hearings which are not absolutely essential to a proper consideration of the case are being discountenanced.

BUSINESS OF THE MINTS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON COINAGE AND MONETARY CONDITIONS.

Production of Money Metals and the Movement of Gold and Silver Coin for the Year, with Comparisons—Commercial Ratio Between the Principal Metals—Stock in the United States—Coinage of Various Nations—Review of Silver's Decline.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Director of the Mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report for the fiscal year 1897, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices, together with the statistics of foreign countries relative to production, coinage, and monetary condition of each.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1897, cents omitted, was $129,105,500, of this amount $87,003,337 were original deposits and $42,102,162 redeposits.

The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$60,618,239
Mutilated and uncurrent domestic coin	1,015,314
Foreign bullion and coin	22,559,534
Old plate and jewelry	2,801,208

The coinage value of silver bullion received during the year was $9,725,022; of this amount $9,470,623 were original deposits and the remainder—$254,398—redeposits.

The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$4,961,799
Uncurrent domestic coin	2,856,018
Foreign material	940,272
Old plate and jewelry	612,532

The purchase of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage under the provisions of section 3,526 Revised Statutes of the United States, aggregated 259,248 fine ounces, costing $171,455.

The face value of uncurrent domestic gold coin received at the mints and assay offices was $1,025,121. Of this amount $623,751 was transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, and the remainder, $401,370 was deposited by individuals, the total coinage value of which was $1,015,314.

The coin executed during the year was as follows:

Gold	$71,646,705
Silver dollars	21,203,701
Subsidiary silver	3,124,086
Minor	984,509

The silver dollars coined were from silver bullion on hand, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

The total coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under that act from Aug. 13, 1890 (date the law took effect) to July 1, 1897, has been 68,748,477 pieces, containing 53,172,650 ounces of fine silver, costing $51,532,154, giving a seigniorage of $17,216,822.

Of the subsidiary silver coinage $30,042,489 were coined from uncurrent silver coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage, and $81,595 from bullion purchased under the provisions of section 3,526 Revised Statutes for the subsidiary silver coinage. On the latter the seigniorage was $42,322.

The balance of silver bullion on hand at the mints for the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins, July 1, 1897, was:

	Fine ounces.	Costs.
Purchased under act July 14, 1890	115,438,461	$104,336,312
For subsidiary silver coinage	1,348,353	1,641,090
At United States assay office, New York, for payment of deposits in fine bars	505,998	512,786

Including the balance on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the net seigniorage on the coinage of silver from that date to June 30, 1897, was $84,822,821.

The value of the gold and silver bars manufactured at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was:

Gold	$54,511,109
Silver	6,598,751
Total	$61,009,861

The highest quotation for silver 0.925 in the London market during the year was 21½ pence, equal to $0.69051 per ounce, fine, United States money; the lowest quotation was 27½ pence, equal to $0.60357.

The average quotation for the year was 29 9-16 pence, equal to $0.64794 per ounce, fine.

At the average price of silver for the year the commercial ratio between gold and silver was 1 to 31.94. At the average price of silver for the year $1 would purchase 741.65 grains, equivalent to 1.54 ounces.

The net imports of gold were $44,609,841, as against $78,904,612 net exports for the previous fiscal year.

The net exports of silver were $32,636,835, as against $33,262,258 for the fiscal year 1896.

The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was: Gold, $53,088,000; silver—coining value—$76,069,236.

The value of the precious metals employed in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1896 was:

Gold	$11,395,934
Silver	10,204,273

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on July 1, 1897, is estimated to have been:

Gold	$696,270,542
Silver	634,509,781
Total	$1,330,780,323

The total metallic stock and uncovered paper of the world, compiled from the latest reports, is estimated to have been on Jan. 1, 1897:

Gold	$4,359,600,000
Full legal tender silver	3,615,800,000
Limited tender silver	652,500,000
Total metallic stock	8,627,900,000
Uncovered paper	2,569,200,000
Total	$11,197,100,000

The world's product of gold and silver for the calendar year 1896 was:

Gold	$204,396,600
Silver (commercial value)	109,406,800
Silver (coined value)	215,242,700

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as reported, was:

Gold	$195,899,517
Silver	153,395,740

The director of the mint in his report reviews the decline of silver since 1873 and attributes the decline to the great increase in production.

The annual report of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, after reviewing the leading pension cases decided during the present administration and the decisions liberalizing the adjudication of the claims, summarizes the work of appeals in pensions and bounty land cases during the last fiscal year as follows:

Decisions sustaining the Pension Office, 3,084; reversing the Pension Office, 389; cases reconsidered by the Pension Office pending appeal, 327; appeals dismissed, 474; appeals pending on July 1, 1,742; of original appeals alone there were filed in July 754; August, 489; September and up to date, 884.

Postal Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for the fiscal year just closed was made public tonight.

The postal revenue for the year and the total actual expenditures were as follows: Ordinary postal revenue, $81,698,281; receipts from ordinary money order business, $967,181; revenue from all sources, $82,665,462; actual amount of the expenditures for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1897, $93,781,278; expenditures on account of previous years, $295,954; total, $94,077,242; excess of expenditures over receipts, $11,411,779.

Recommendation is made for the discontinuance of newspaper and periodical stamps.

A significant recommendation is one urging that prepayment in full of all mail matter be required hereafter. The report says the department is and has for years past been suffering a heavy loss of revenues from the failure of postmasters to rate up and collect postage on first-class mail matter not fully prepaid.

New Illinois Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today in Illinois: Alpha, J. P. Baker; Camden, Robert A. Williams; Carpentersville, Anson J. Buck; Cordova, Jasper Forsythe; Dallas City, John I. Heisler; Dark Bend, Frank Mitchie; Douglas, Hugh C. Allen; East Lynn, Nathan M. Arnold; Genoa, George E. Sissley; Columbia Heights, Otto Lestina; Green River, F. E. Edwards; Hoop Pole, George Mathias; Mansfield, William Clemens; Mason, Gorbe W. Gibson; Minooka, Frank Clark; Ray, George Montooth; Ripley, John L. Randall; Rutland, Robert J. Boyd; South Holland, Peter De Young; Watson, Arthur L. Abraham.

Best Route, Best Train, Best Time.
"The California Limited," Santa Fé route. Begins service Oct. 28.

RIGGS WAR IS HOT.

New Fighters and More Words in Bit and Spur Battle.

PORTER ENTERS LISTS.

Woodlawn Park Club President Repudiates the Crusade.

MAYOR HAS HIS "SAY" ALSO.

The war against the proposed Bit and Spur club waged by the Hyde Park Protective association became a three-cornered affair yesterday when President G. J. M. Porter of the Woodlawn Park club challenged the right of Mr. Riggs and his associates to use the name of that club in connection with the citizens' anti-blind pig meeting that is to be held in the hall of the clubhouse on Friday evening.

"Mr. Riggs has caused it to be generally understood that the Woodlawn Park club is interested in the fight against the Bit and Spur club," said Mr. Porter. "Such is far from the truth. The club is merely a social organization, and whatever the private opinions of its members may be, the club as an institution is not identified or connected with the movement headed by Mr. Riggs. Had Mr. Riggs been honest he would have worded his interviews and circulars so as to leave no doubt on the subject. Mr. Riggs has merely secured our hall, that is all there is to it."

Mr. Riggs Back at Him.

Mr. Riggs expressed great surprise when informed of the attitude assumed by President Porter. Said he: "Our circular was perhaps carelessly worded, but that is all. We have had no intention of drawing the Woodlawn Park club into this fight at all. Now as for Mr. Porter, let me say this much. I and others resigned from the Woodlawn Park club when Mr. Porter became its President because we refused to be members of a club that had for its executive officer an ex-saloonkeeper. Mr. Porter not long ago was the proprietor of a saloon on Dearborn street, the site of the present Marquette Building. Five years ago Mr. Porter was active in circulating a petition looking toward the repealing of the prohibition laws of Hyde Park, and again he was the person who advocated the placing of a bar in the Woodlawn Park club.

Riggs' Associate Talks.

At the office of the horse show in the Sherman House yesterday Mr. Logan refused to make any statement for publication. The press agent of the show referred reporters to Mr. Porter and to Lutellus Smith, agent of the New York Life Insurance company. Mr. Smith said: "Mr. Riggs is ambitious for newspaper notoriety, and it makes little difference to him what cause he is fighting for, he is always fighting and always anxious to see his name in print. He was driven out of the Woodlawn Park club because he tried to run it, and I understand the club members are angry at his assuming the right to speak for the club in this fight against the Bit and Spur club. I am connected with the same company as Mr. Riggs is, and consequently I cannot afford to speak my opinions too freely."

"It is apparent," said President Thomas Hall of the Hyde Park Protective association, "that the accusations made against Mr. Riggs will have absolutely no effect on the public. Mr. Riggs is a gentleman, brave in his convictions, and above any calumny that can be attempted against him."

Mayor and an Ex-Alderman.

Mayor Harrison was considerably vexed yesterday at several recent alleged interviews of Mr. Riggs, and in speaking of the matter said:

"Extend my compliments to George W. Riggs and tell him that he talks too much. I believe that all this talk about violations of the law in prohibition districts does the city's business interests an injury."

The folloing letter was sent out by ex-Alderman William Kent yesterday:

"John A. Logan and Others—Gentlemen: In connection with the organization of the Bit and Spur club, we trust you will permit suggestions from a few ordinary people who know little about horses with amputated tails and seldom hire flunkeys in uniform to herald their passage down streets with fish-horns. We are residents of the Hyde Park prohibition district because we do not care to have saloons amongst our homes.

"If, as we are led to suppose, alcoholic stimulants are absolutely essential to the appreciation of stumptailed horses and clanking chains and that species of lynching known as the high check rein we would not for a moment expect to protest against the proper application of what alcohol is necessary to sharpen such tastes.

"We respectfully submit, however, that nothing in the prohibition law prevents any one of Chicago's 400 from carrying in his rear pocket or pockets as large and as black a bottle as can be obtained or from partaking therefrom as freely or as often as exigencies may require.

"Remember how the action of the privileged classes brought on the horrors of the French revolution, and please do not drive the Mayor and the common people to exhibit a 'hurry wagon' in your show, because we don't want to get up in the middle of the night to bail you out. Please don't get up a club to run a saloon in Hyde Park; ylease. Yours truly, WM. KENT."

NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS

Frank C. Partridge of Vermont Is Chosen for the Post of Consul General at Tangiers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The President today made the following appointments: Frank C. Partridge of Vermont, Consul General at Tangiers; Chester W. Martin of Michigan, Consul at Amherstburg, Ont.; P. H. Brittain of Ohio, Consul at Nantes, France.

Mr. Partridge, who is appointed Consul General to Tangiers, has had an extended diplomatic experience, and also has a wide knowledge of the business methods of the State department. He came to Washington from Vermont as private secretary to Secretary Proctor, when the latter was Secretary of War, and was appointed solicitor of the State department to succeed the late Walker Blaine. President Harrison appointed him Minister to Venezuela.

The following appointments of Presidential postmasters were tonight announced:

Indiana—Scott Cole, Huntington; David S. Wilber, Rising Sun.
Minnesota—Charles C. Eastman, Wadena.
Missouri—Frank L. Wilson, Bowling Green; R. P. Underwood, Greenfield; Samuel J. George, Humansville.
Nebraska—Ross L. Hammon, Fremont.

WILL START A CATHOLIC DAILY.

Project of the Hierarchy to Have a Representative Newspaper in This Country.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Archbishops composing the Catholic hierarchy will occur at the Catholic University here Oct. 20. One of the principal points the prelates will consider will be the establishment of a Catholic daily to be under the direct control of the episcopate. The third council of Baltimore held in 1886 especially enjoined the Bishops to establish such an organ, but until now no opportunity has presented. It is understood the Archbishops now think the time ripe for this venture. During the summer a quiet canvass was made, and nearly 200,000 Catholics have subscribed for the proposed publication. It is said that while no details have been decided, it is known that the paper will be published simultaneously in New York and Chicago. The Archbishops will make the final arrangements and appoint certain of their number as an Executive committee to carry the plan forward.

"Sunset Limited."
This magnificent Pullman vestibuled train, lighted with Pintsch gas, heated by steam, leaves Chicago every Tuesday and Saturday at 1:30 p. m., via Chicago and Alton railroad; only three days to Los Angeles.

LOVERING HAS A CHOICE.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED IF HE FAILS TO ASK FOR AN INQUIRY.

Secretary of War Alger Instructs General Brooke What to Do—Activity at the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri Seem Precursive of a Hearing—Congressman Mann Ready to Aid an Investigation.

Secretary of War Alger has instructed General Brooke to order a court-martial for the trial of Captain Lovering on the question of his cruelty to Private Hammond recently at Fort Sheridan. This course is to be pursued, according to the Secretary of War, unless Captain Lovering himself asks for a court of inquiry.

In the meantime the prospect for a Congressional investigation of the condition of the private soldier in the army of the United States looms up more and more.

Congressman James R. Mann yesterday declared himself in favor of Congressional action in case the army authorities fail to ventilate the matter thoroughly and to punish Captain Lovering in proportion to his offense.

Whether Captain Lovering will avail himself of the option of a court of inquiry or will prefer to be tried by a court-martial without further ado was not made public. General Brooke said:

"I shall have nothing to give out for publication today. I have nothing whatever to say."

Captain J. W. Richards, General Brooke's aid, was more communicative. "If a court-martial is ordered the order will be published," he assured the newspaper men who called on General Brooke.

General Brooke was more than usually busy. He was in consultation with various subordinates most of the afternoon, and from appearances was engaged in making up a list of officers at other posts in the Department of the Missouri, who, it is believed, will take part in the trial of Captain Lovering.

Adjutant General Sheridan had precisely as much information for the public as General Brooke.

"In case an order from Washington regarding the Lovering case arrived here it would in all probability go to General Brooke. In the course of time it might come into my hands," he said.

Congressman Mann is not a believer in Congressional investigations as a rule, but he said: "If the War department does not make a thorough investigation of the Fort Sheridan outrage I shall favor steps looking to an inquiry, but I do not think there is any defect in the army regulations. If I am not mistaken, there is no doubt, according to all accounts, that Captain Lovering has been guilty of a flagrant violation of the army regulations, and that his conduct is excused or palliated by his superiors on the ground of great provocation. The case would appear to be one for the army authorities to deal with.

"I do not believe in having a Congressional investigation every time something goes wrong in one of the executive departments. There would be no end to investigations. But if there is a failure to try and properly punish whoever is guilty Congress should take action.

"According to the published reports, including Captain Lovering's admission of the essential facts of the case, if General Alger has been properly quoted, the affair was horribly brutal. Flogging has been abolished in the navy and such punishments should not be tolerated in the army.

"The plain truth of the matter seems to be the whole army needs shaking up from top to bottom. It would be a good thing to cut the appropriation down about one-half and 'fire' half the officers. There is certainly no excuse for not cashiering an officer who resorts to Indian warfare and orders the torture of enlisted men."

ARMY MILK SUPPLY INQUIRY.

General Investigation Brings Out a Report That the Fort Sheridan Conditions Are Bad.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Army surgeons at all the military posts have been instructed to make a thorough examination of the conditions which govern the milk supply at the posts. The Surgeon General has received a report from the surgeon at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in which it is alleged that the surroundings of the milk supply at that post are a menace to the health of the garrison. Much the same conditions which exist at Fort Sheridan are supposed to exist at the posts in other large cities, and it is believed at the War department that some of the illness at the posts may be traceable to this source. At any rate, a thorough examination has been ordered to ascertain what danger lurks in the milk supply of the posts.

Assistant Judge Advocate General Thomas F. Barr, who has been on duty in the Department of the East for a number of years, has been ordered to Chicago to relieve Lieutenant Colonel John W. Clous as Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri. These officers will exchange stations, for Colonel Clous will be located at New York City after Nov. 15, 1897.

BERZ MUST HAVE COUNSEL.

Judge Dunne Issues Injunction Restraining County Board from Allowing Attorney to Defend Coroner.

Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court yesterday issued an injunction restraining the County board from allowing the County Attorney to defend any suit begun against Coroner George Berz arising from the disposition of dead bodies. The court also restrained the board from making any appropriation for the purpose of assisting the Coroner in these legal troubles. The complainant in the case is A. B. Perrigo, one of the undertakers who has clashed with the Coroner, and who was arrested Oct. 11, before Justice Woods, charged with interfering with the Coroner in the performance of his duties, which case is now pending. Mr. Perrigo recites in his bill all the past trouble arising between the Police department and the Coroner in regard to the disposition of bodies.

He sets up the opinion of Corporation Counsel Thornton to the effect that the only control the Coroner has over a body is for the purpose of holding an inquest, and not for any other disposition of it. The bill also recites the order issued by Chief Kipley, directing police officers to take dead bodies to the nearest licensed undertaker.

Charges are also mado that the Coroner receives commissions from the keepers of the branch morgues he has designated. Several other allegations are also made.

Petition for Lower Grain Duties.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The Municipal Council of Paris passed a resolution today asking the government to make a reduction of four francs in the customs duties on grain.

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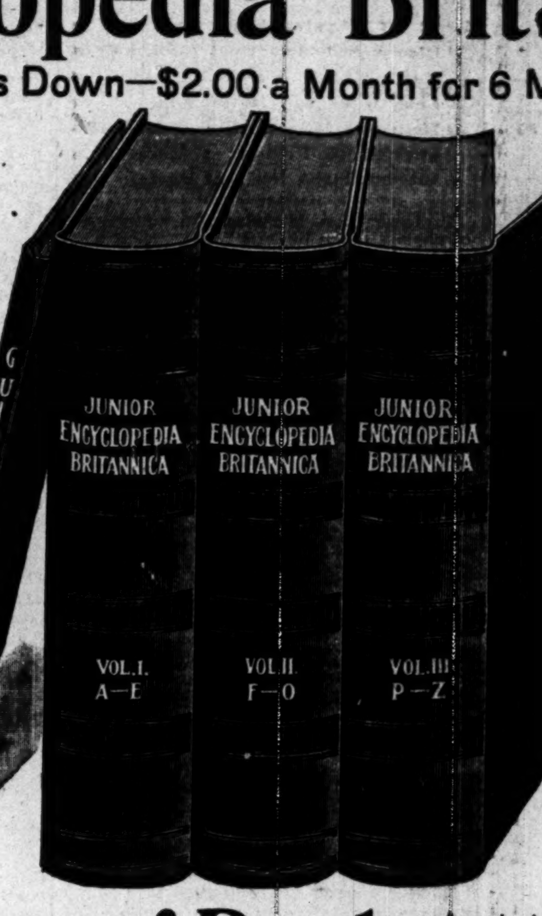
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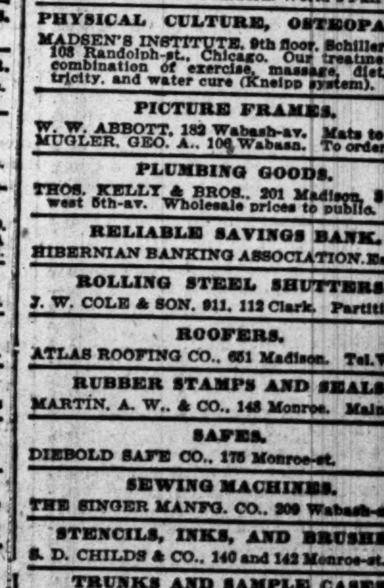
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TO SIFT THE FUNDS.

Miss Willard's Committee Probing Temple Finances.

CRITICS FORCE THE MOVE.

Mrs. Carse Prepares Report for Buffalo Convention.

STATE FEDERATION PLANS.

Chicago Section, Council of Jewish Women, Meets.

OF INTEREST TO SORORITIES.

Wars and rumors of war which lately have disturbed the harmony of white ribbon circles were intensified yesterday by the appearance at the Temple of an investigating committee sent by Frances Willard to look into matters pertaining to the Temple finances. The committee consists of Mrs. L. M. Stevens of Maine, Vice President-at-large of the National W. C. T. U.; and Miss Elizabeth Preston, President of the North Dakota union.

This committee, of which the national leader herself would have been a member had she been able to come to Chicago at this time, will make a thorough investigation of all accounts, and papers pertaining to them, and audit the Temple books. The investigation is being carried on secretly.

Importunations have reached Miss Willard from W. C. T. U. women all over the country, who say they will give no more to the Temple until they know the details of the financial state of the enterprise. Pennsylvania and Ohio State organizations both at recent annual meetings officially withdrew their support from the enterprise; other States are said to be about to follow suit.

Knowing this, Miss Willard has asked Mrs. Carse for a detailed report to be read before the convention at Buffalo, and for the first time in ten years the head of the Temple enterprise has prepared one for the benefit of the women to whom she looks for support.

A meeting of the Temple Building association was called in the afternoon to settle the agency question, but a decision was postponed.

Club women going as delegates to the third annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs at Jacksonville, Ill., will leave this morning. A reception will be given this evening to the delegates by Mrs. E. Bullard at the Jacksonville Female Academy.

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution has issued cards for an informal reunion on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Woman's clubrooms, 15 Washington street.

Miss Jessie M. High's paper on "Masses and Classes" was read to a full attendance of the Young Fortnightly club yesterday afternoon at the Union League club. After the paper tea was served.

The Chicago section of the Council of Jewish Women held the opening meeting of the season yesterday afternoon in the vestry of the Temple of Sinai Congregation, Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue. The following officers for 1897-'98 were announced:

President—Mrs. Conrad Witkowsky.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Jennie G. Myers, Mrs. Leon Mandel, Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. Selig Greenbaum.
Secretary—Mrs. Garson Myers.
Treasurer—Mrs. Saul G. Harris.
Director, two years—Mrs. Martin Barbe, Mrs. Herman Landauer, Mrs. Joseph Stolz, Mrs. Leo A. Loeb, Mrs. Oscar M. Stern, Miss Rosalie Sulzberger.
Directors, one year—Mrs. Maurice Rosenfeld, Mrs. Alexander Bergman, Mrs. Leon Mandel, Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. Selig Greenbaum, Miss Eda Stein; ex-officio, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. J. Harry Selz.

A course of Bible lectures was arranged to be given by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch on Monday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, except on the meeting day of the council, beginning next week.

WHITE RIBBON WOMEN ANGRY.

Statement of S. Sherin at Philanthropic Conference That W. C. T. U. Is Guilty of Political Trickery Resented.

The remarks of S. Sherin of Chicago at the meeting of the Interstate Philanthropic conference at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sunday, when he accused the Woman's Christian Temperance union of political trickery, excited much indignation from the ladies of that society in this city. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice President of the society, said the charges were too absurd to discuss. The man evidently knew very little about the work. Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, Recording Secretary, was equally indignant, and Helen M. Barker, National Treasurer, said:

"We should like to know what this man has done toward putting down the liquor traffic or spreading Christianity. The Woman's Christian Temperance union is not a political organization, and it certainly has not affiliated with any political party. We stand upon the single platform of prohibiting the liquor traffic everywhere."

Harmony in W. C. T. U. Ranks.

Portland, Me., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Stevens, Vice President, and Agnes E. Slack, Secretary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance union, have issued a statement denying the rumors to the effect that a "split" is likely to occur at the coming world's convention in Toronto.

WOMAN BURNED IN A BATH.

Lights a Medicated Tubful and Flames Spread to Her Clothing—Physicians Give Little Hope of Recovery.

Mrs. Christina Azukas of 3301 Auburn avenue received injuries yesterday from carelessly handling a vaporizer, which will probably result in her death. The woman was in poor health and was in a medicated steam bath at her home. As she stood over the blazing alcohol a breeze tossed the flame against her, setting fire to her clothing. The frightened woman ran through the house to a front room occupied by Anton Reblewitz, who seized a blanket and with it smothered the flames.

Dr. D. Kozukowski of 3242 Morgan street was called. He said that Mrs. Azukas' burns would probably prove fatal.

LIBERAL CLERGY TALK CREED.

Convention of Pastors of Universalist Church Assemble in St. Paul's to Discuss Winchester Profession.

The biennial convention of the Universalist Church held its pastors' conference in St. Paul's Church last night. The first meeting of the convention will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The discussion concerns the proposed changes in the Winchester profession, the creed of the church, and the substitute offered two years ago at Meridan, Conn.

The program for today is: At 2:30 p. m., convention assembles; 7:30, devotional exercises; 7:45, roll-call and appointment of committees.

Many Deaths Last Week.

There was a one-third increase in the number of deaths last week over those of the week before, and of nearly 14 per cent over those of the corresponding week of 1896. The total number of deaths last week was 468. Assistant Health Commissioner Reilly declares that last week was one of the most trying on record for any October week in twenty-five years.

HONOR TO A. A. MICHELSON

PROFESSOR AT C. U. ONE OF COMMITTEE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Head of Physics Department, Who Discovered Practical Method of Making Light Waves Regulate the Length of the Meter as Basis of Measurement for the World, Requested to Represent America in International Body at Paris.

Professor A. A. Michelson, head professor of physics at the University of Chicago, who is a member of many scientific and philosophical societies, has been made a member of the International Committee of Weights and Measures. This committee is composed of one member from each of the following nations: France, Germany, England, Russia, United States, Italy, Austria, Sweden,

A. A. MICHELSON.

Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, and Norway.

The membership in this body is for life, and the elections occur only when death or resignation causes a vacancy. The vacant seat to which Professor Michelson has been elected was caused by the death of Dr. Benjamin F. Gould, who has represented the United States in the committee ever since it was founded.

The purpose of the committee is to propose and cause the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures for the world. The French government has set aside a tract of land in the Parc St. Cloud which is international and which includes laboratories and residences for the staff of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The bureau investigates and makes verifications and comparisons of standards for all nations.

The idea of using the length of a light wave to regulate the length of the meter was proposed twenty-five years ago by Dr. Gould, the famous astronomer, but until recently no practical method of carrying out this idea was advanced. About five years ago Professor Michelson discovered a practical method for putting the idea into practice.

The International committee immediately invited Professor Michelson to institute a series of experiments at the International bureau at Paris. This resulted in fixing the length of the legal meter in terms of the length of light waves, which are absolutely inalterable. Should it unfortunately happen that the meter and all its copies should be simultaneously destroyed they could now be replaced by one containing the same number of light waves as the present one.

The other members of the committee are: Germany, Professor Forster; Austria, Professor von Lang; Spain, F. de P. Arrilaga; France, M. J. Bertrand, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences; Great Britain, Mr. Chaney; Portugal, Count de Macedo, Portuguese Minister at Madrid; Sweden, Professor Thalen; Norway, Dr. Arndtsen, and Switzerland, Dr. Hirsch.

CRUSADE AGAINST PROFANITY.

Nine Thousand Men in Brooklyn Parade as a Portest Against the Practice of Blasphemy.

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There was a demonstration against blasphemy and profanity in Brooklyn Sunday afternoon. Nine thousand men, members of the Holy Name societies attached to the various Roman Catholic churches of the diocese, marched through the principal thoroughfares of that city and attended religious services.

It was the first public protestation of the kind ever held in this country. Heretofore the societies have met quietly each month in the different Catholic Churches of the diocese to participate in appropriate religious exercises. It is intended hereafter to make it an annual event, a day being especially set aside for the observance.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A REPRIEVE.

"THEN—Good-by."

"No—Au revoir."

The girl, Ada d'Arenville, giggled, the hansom's doors closed with a bang, and with a muttered direction to the driver Dick Fenwick turned on his heel and reëntered the restaurant where he and Miss d'Arenville had dined together for the last time prior to Mr. Fenwick's marriage—not with Miss d'Arenville of the Alcazar, it may be said.

The power which some men exercise over women, and women of different classes, is wonderful. Fenwick's popularity with the actress had as its basis her fear of him, and also his treatment of her, at one time caressing and at another violent, which, to her mind, argued that he was a man amongst men, her experience of men previous to Fenwick being continual compliance on their part to her will, which she had found monotonous.

With his fiancée Fenwick, who was marrying her solely for the almost boundless wealth her father had left her, proceeded on very different lines; he earned her respect by firmness cloaked with kindness; her love—for she thought she loved the man who was ready to give her a title to play with—by a chivalrous affection which he most cleverly assumed, with a particularly upright and modest bearing which captivated the good hearts of the two worthy maiden aunts who were the girl's sole guardians.

Luckily for Sir Dick, a considerable tract of Great Britain separated the remnants of his estate from the ancient high-wall-surrounded mansion where dwelt Miss Mabel Lane and her devoted relatives. Lucky, because there were certain tales about—tales which did not redound to his credit, and these might have got to the ears of the estimable ladies chiefly concerned in the hero of them.

Only once did he allow the cloven hoof to show itself before his wedding, and that was when a tearful aunt informed him that, owing to the untimely illness of their oldest friend, the vicar of the parish, the marriage would have to be put off for a few days.

"Just to think," said Miss Pauline, "just to think that, after all the trouble the dear vicar put himself to in postponing the day of his resignation in order to marry Mabel, whom he christened as a child, he should be too ill to do so."

It was a small village, and the time was too short to allow of extraneous clerical aid being obtained immediately, and for a moment Fenwick thought the marriage would indeed have to be deferred.

"But surely there is some other clergyman in the neighborhood?" he asked angrily.

"Another clergyman," said the startled Miss Sophia, "and the dear vicar christened Mabel as a child—impossible."

"Is there or is there not another clergyman?" demanded the bridegroom sternly.

"There is, indeed, a young curate in the village, sent in advance by the new vicar," said Miss Sophia in a plaintive voice, "but we do not know him, Richard; indeed, he has only been with us a few hours, and his years are too few, had he been here at the time, for him to have assisted in the christening of our——"

"O, hang the christening, it's a wedding we want him for now; the banns have been published in both parishes, and what difference does it make whether we are married by a curate or a Bishop, as long as we are married—and I intend we shall be," replied Fenwick with asperity.

"Dick, dear——" expostulated Miss Lane.

"My dear, I feel very upset about this idea of postponement. I may be superstitious—I cannot help that—but I feel that unless we are married today something untimely will happen to prevent us being married at all."

In his pocket Sir Richard had a very awkward letter, in which threats of exposure were held over his head by an individual who was "tired of the everlasting delays in the settlement of my account. If there is justice to be obtained in England I shall instruct my solicitors, Messrs. Moses, Haig & Benty, to proceed," etc., etc.

It was not like Sir Richard to be thwarted by a couple of old ladies, and the wedding was performed at the appointed time by the curate whose years were not sufficient had he been there at the time to have assisted at the christening of Miss Lane.

The wedding performed, Fenwick breathed again, and, once in the train, he indulged in a fairly big dose of brandy, or would have done so had not an affectionate gesture of his wife caused the flask to fall from his hand, and elicited from his lips such a term of blackguardly opprobrium that the blood left the bride's face, leaving her pallid and trembling.

"Look here," said he savagely, "let's understand each other. Do you know why I married you?" And he told her.

"Do you know whom I love, whose little finger is worth a thousand times more than your whole body?"

He told her that also.

Then he told her not to interfere with him unless she wished her life to be an earthly hell. "I intend to be master," he said, the veins standing out on his forehead with passion ill suppressed. "Look here, I hate dogs."

He opened the window and, taking the tiny terrier which lay curled upon the girl's lap, dropped it from the flying train.

"You understand!" he sneered.

When they changed trains Fenwick met upon the platform a boon companion of his pre-d'Arenville days, whom he induced to travel in the same carriage with himself and his wife to their destination. Lady Fenwick cringed but dare say nothing, not even when her husband said, "Will see you later," when they parted, seeing only in that insult a small reprieve from his society.

When their silent dinner was dispatched Sir Richard turned to his wife and said, "I am going out; you can amuse yourself in the drawing-room, reading the fashions in year-old ladies' papers, or," he whispered, "in letting the tears gush forth from those somethinged silly eyes of yours."

And he went forth to join his friend of the journey, and in the fullness—very fullness—of time returned to the hotel, where he was informed that a gentleman wished to see him.

"At thish hour!" he hiccoughed. "Where is he?"

The gentleman who wished to see Sir Richard was ushered into the room. In appearance he was strictly professional, but his somewhat stern expression was tempered by a look which men assume when they have some exceedingly unpleasant duty to perform.

"Sir Richard Fenwick," he began.

"O, geralong," said the gentleman addressed.

"You will be surprised to hear, Sir Richard, that Lady Fenwick is no longer in this hotel——"

Fenwick's intoxication seemed to vanish by enchantment, and he glared at his visitor, who continued to explain, "——she is, indeed, with my wife, and in perfect safety."

"And who the deuce——" began Fenwick.

"I am the head of the firm of Hughie, Acres & Doublecheek, London agents of Messrs. Courtly & Stock, legal advisers of the Misses Lane."

"By what authority have you had the —— impertinence to take my wife out of my charge?" asked the outraged husband. "As a man of law you must know that——"

"I am quite aware of the position in which I stand," placidly continued the lawyer; "and my justification is contained in these telegrams from the lady's guardians authorizing me to act as I think fit. I have also had several communications with the police."

"The police——" gasped Sir Richard.

"Calm yourself, my good sir; no harm is done, and everything will arrange itself for the best. It appears that for some time the police have been looking for a certain Frank Fenton, a well-educated young man, whose career marks him as a criminal of the highest ability."

"I never heard of the name," asserted Sir Richard loftily.

"No; for professional uses he generally found it convenient to adopt other names and other guises. For instance, during the last few months this ingenious youth has posed as a bricklayer, an actor, a soldier, a lawyer, a liftman, and—a curate. He is, in fact, the very curate who married you this morning. The impostor was arrested on his way to the station with a bag containing the gold plate belonging to the church and all moneys for alms and from collections that he could lay his hands on. The criminal being a layman, and unauthorized to perform the wedding ceremony, your marriage is therefore illegal—you are, in fact, not married; but, of course, the marriage can be performed immediately a duly licensed clergyman can be obtained to perform it at Heston-cum-Wold—that is," he added, with a dry smile, "if both parties are still willing."

Dick Fenwick's reply is not written.—Pick-Me-Up.

YERKES' BIG TELESCOPE.

OPENING OF THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES AT THE OBSERVATORY.

Large Party of Chicagoans at Williams Bay, Wis.—Gathering of Experts from Many Localities—European Representation—Leading Universities Send Delegates—Fine Condition of the Observatory—Spectra of Fixed Stars the Study.

Williams Bay, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The series of exercises connected with the dedication of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago commenced this evening. The attendance was not large. It was only about thirty, including the resident professors, but the list of visitors was augmented by fifty arrivals on the train which reached Williams Bay from Chicago near nightfall. It is expected to be further increased tomorrow.

Professor Runge of Germany was the only foreigner present at the preliminary meeting, but a paper was read on behalf of Dr. Arthur Schuster of Manchester, England, who was here recently, but was obliged to leave for home before the meeting. Also the veteran Sir William Huggins was represented with an able paper, and the veteran Simon Newcomb, recently retired from the control of the American Nautical Almanac, came on his crutches to help in the exercises.

The skies were badly overcast all day and it was feared that the chances for good observing weather during the rest of the week were only poor. This time of the year is perhaps one of the worst in the neighborhood of Lake Geneva for good seeing. The clouds cleared away towards 7 o'clock and permitted the evening program to be carried out.

Telescope in Fine Order.

The monster telescope was in perfect working order.

The first meeting of the series was of the editors of the Astrophysical Journal, the list of whom is headed by Professor Hale, the chief of the Yerkes observatory staff. It was presided over by Professor E. C. Pickering of the Cambridge observatory, which this time, as nearly thirty-six years ago, found Chicago taking the best telescope in world, just as the Boston folks had wakened up to a resolve to purchase it. The meeting was attended by all the visitors, they being courteously invited not only to be present, but to take part in the proceedings.

The first question was in regard to a proposition to reverse in the Journal the present method of placing the red end of spectrum at the right end of maps, and of putting the shorter wave lengths at the top of tabular statements of wave length when measures of such are published. Some of the speakers, and Dr. Schuster in his letter, seemed to think that, in the language of Mr. Toots, the matter is of not much consequence, and it was formally agreed to retain the present method unless in cases where the contrary plan is desired by the writers of articles. The subject of relative intensities of light rays was passed by without even an informal vote, and then it was asked if any action should be taken in regard to reproductions of the now very scarce durchmustering star charts. The Editorial board was recommended to consider the subject, with reference to a possible undertaking of the work by American astronomers if those who have the matter in hand in Germany continue to exhibit the slowness manifested by them during the last few years.

The meeting then resolved itself into a conference to consider any topics that might be suggested as of interest to the practical workers in the observatory. The principal matter discussed was that contained in the letter from Dr. Huggins, which was accompanied by charts showing the principal features in the spectra of several of the fixed stars, the list including some of those in the trapezium of Orion, Beta in Lyra, a new star in the Swan, and one which, although a star of the second magnitude, had to be identified by a search of the map before the astronomers talking about it were sure of correct naming.

The spectra of some of these, as obtained at different times in the last four years, leave no room to doubt that the relative positions of the bright and of the absorption lines are subject to change. Dr. Huggins noted the exceedingly suggestive fact that in the cases of some stars which are optically double, and perhaps binary, the larger star would appear to be in the more advanced stage of development.

Pickering's Illustrated Talk.

In the evening Professor Pickering gave an illustrated talk on variable stars, dwelling especially upon work done in this direction at the Cambridge observatory, and speaking more particularly of star clusters. One of the newest facts in observational astronomy is the wide range of variability displayed by the stars. In one a seventh part of the group are found to be variable, while the great globular cluster in Hercules hardly contains a single variable.

Then the party went up-stairs to the big telescope, which was used by Professors Barnard and Burnham to show a selected list of close doubles. One of these is what used to be called the companion to Gamma in Andromeda, but now is known to consist of a couple of points of light separated by an angle of only about two-fifths of a second of arc, this corresponding to the apparent diameter of a single foot seen with the naked eye at the distance of twenty miles. It was expected that Professor Wadsworth would exhibit the application of interference methods to astronomical measurements, but part of his apparatus was missing and the seeing grew poor, for which reasons this part of the program was deferred till another occasion.

The arrangements for taking care of the visitors are ample. Professor Hale meets the incoming trains with a procession of buses and hacks and the visitors are taken direct to the observatory.

Professor Pickering said this was all the more interesting in view of the recently advanced theory by Dr. See in regard to tidal action as connected with evolution. Of course, the star which appears to be the larger is not necessarily so, our only test in the case being one of relative brightness, and two objects are not necessarily connected because they are in the same line of sight from the earth, but some are known to be actually near each other, and the fact noted may possibly lead up to new discoveries of relation. Professor Pickering stated that recent work done in the southern heavens has shown at least two cases of doubleness, as indicated by the spectra of the stars, though they have not been seen as double by observing in the old way, and, of course, are not known to be revolving around each other. In addition to this, he reported that a new variable star in the Swan gives some of the hydrogen lines brightest on the side of greatest wave length in the spectrum.

Distinguished People Present.

Among the visitors are: Professor Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; Professor E. C. Pickering, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge; Professor James E. Keeler, Allegheny Conservatory, Allegheny, Pa.; Professor S. W. Burnham, Chicago; Professor Henry Crew, Northwestern University, Evanston; Professor H. C. Runge, Hanover, Germany; Professor E. B. Frost, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Professor E. F. Nichols, Professor Seares, San Francisco; Professor H. C. Lord, University of Ohio, Columbus; Professor M. B. Snyder, Philadelphia High School; Dr. W. J. Humphreys, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Professor F. P. Leavenworth, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Father Hedrick, Georgetown College Observatory, Georgetown, D. C.; Professor H. C. Comstock, Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis.; Professor Swezey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Professor C. L. Doolittle, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Professor Van Vleck, West Lynn University, Middletown, Conn.; Professor J. T. Rees, Columbia University, New York; Professor Winslow Upton, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Professor C. L. Poor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Professor Henry M. Paul, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; A. S. Flint, Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis.; Professor William H. Collins, Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Professor C. L. Miller, Kansas University, Topeka; Professor G. W. Myers, University of Illinois, Champaign.

Two women professors of astronomy are at Lake Geneva and will attend the exercises. They are Miss S. T. Cunningham, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and Miss Mary Whitney, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. With Professor Whitney is her assistant, Miss Furness.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

"White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow.

Poultney Bigelow.

FOR a brief period Poultney Bigelow has torn himself away from his beloved Kaiser to wander among the Africanders. His new book, "White Man's Africa" (Harper's), is not good literature, but it is very good journalism. Desultory as are his sketches of life and government in south Africa they contain much that is of interest. Especially is this true of the sketch of Paul Kruger's remarkable career and of President Steyn's statesmanlike personality.

But how comes it that we have scarcely more than a mention of Cecil Rhodes, the colossus of south Africa? Does Mr. Bigelow mean to imply an indirect censure of the millionaire instigator of the Jameson raid to the effect that he is not a "white" man?

There is one good feature of these books made by taking flying trips through foreign countries. The authors, when once safe at home, can deal in personalities with almost as much safety of life and limb as they could if they were commenting on Nero's weakness for bonfires or on Nebuchadnezzar's taste for greens. This fact has enabled Mr. Bigelow to secure the confidence of Oom Paul Kruger to the extent of getting from him more of his personal history than he had ever given any previous interviewer, and then to compare him unfavorably with another man and to say:

Again we are reminded of the contrast between the two Boer Presidents—Kruger, who can barely write his name, and would not know what to do with a library, save as the means of lighting his big pipe; Steyn, a statesman, strengthened, like Kruger, by familiarity with the people and the forms of popular government, but whose mind is liberally stored with the knowledge acquired from contact with the minds of other countries and other ages. Kruger is today a political anachronism; Steyn understands the movement about him and works for the future.

President Steyn is the head of the Orange Free State and Mr. Kruger of the Transvaal. Mr. Bigelow has much admiration for the sturdy personality of Kruger, but he thinks Steyn is the greatest statesman in Africa, and is destined to be the head of the United States of South Africa when the time comes for such a federation. In Mr. Bigelow's opinion the Jameson raid, while temporarily stirring up deep suspicion and animosity between the Boer and English elements, is at the same time doing much to draw all the colonies together in a common impulse of self-protection.

Mr. Bigelow's rehash of the Jameson episode adds little that is new, but his sketch of President Kruger throws light both upon the nature of the provocation that partly excused the raid and upon the mildness of the punishments finally inflicted. Paul Kruger is an almost illiterate hunter and ranchman, whose one book is the Bible, and whose marvelous physical powers still make him at the age of 70 the forceful embodiment of the ideas of a generation now past and gone. But one forgets the man's stubborn conservatism and intolerance for new ideas in reading of the exciting exploits that have raised him to the just eminence of leadership.

Kruger was but 7 years of age when he shot his first big game—an age when most children could scarcely raise a gun, much less aim it steadily. His boyhood was spent as a nomad—trecking from place to place with large herds of oxen and sheep. At 11 years of age he had killed his first lion, and at 13 he was fighting for his country in battle. The splendid physique of the man may be guessed from these facts. Some of his feats of acrobatics and of prowess are almost incredible, though Mr. Bigelow says they are vouched for by friends and confirmed by President Kruger himself. He was known to amuse himself by standing on his head upon his saddle while his horse galloped along. Once he was so delighted at having laid the ridge-pole beam of a new church that he climbed up to the highest point and stood there on his head to the alarm and scandal of the whole community. But, as an old friend explained, Kruger was not a wicked youth; it was, to be sure, an impious thing to do over a church, but it was done in sheer exuberance of spirits.

Young Kruger could outrun a horse, as he proved once in a race of 800 yards. On another occasion he ran a foot race against the pick of the Kaffir chiefs, and got so far ahead that he began to look about for an antelope to bring into camp with him. Seeing through the tall grass a patch of color that looked like a buck he pulled the trigger, but the gun missed fire, and there bounded up a huge lion. The two glared at each other, and Kruger began slowly stepping backward. But the lion followed. Darkness was coming on. Mr. Bigelow tells the rest in these words:

Slowly and cautiously Kruger prepared his musket for a second shot. He raised, aimed, and pulled the trigger, but again there was only the snap of the cap, and Kruger saw himself face to face with a lion, and no weapon but the stock of a useless rifle. The last snap of the lock had so infuriated the wild beast that he made a spring into the air and landed close to Kruger's feet—so close, indeed, that the earth was thrown up into his face, and he expected to be in the animal's grasp. He raised his gun to deal the animal a blow, but at this the lion retreated, glancing sullenly over his shoulder, until he was about fifty yards away; then, as though by a sudden impulse, the beast broke into a furious gallop and disappeared over the next hill.

Another and still more remarkable story relates to a buffalo chase. Kruger was riding hot on the trail of the huge beast when it suddenly fell head over heels into a wallow.

Kruger was on top of it in a moment, horse and rider and buffalo rolling pell-mell in the same big puddle. But Kruger was the first to collect his wits. He sprang at the head of the buffalo, seized both its horns in his hands, and while the beast lay upon its side twisted its neck so as to force its nose under water; and thus, after a struggle of sheer strength, Kruger killed the buffalo by drowning it. I had heard this story already at Cape Town, but would not believe it until I had the President's corroboration of this extraordinary feat.

Mr. Bigelow's book is by no means chiefly devoted to Oom Paul, but this is certainly the most interesting chapter in the book. The author can say nothing bad enough about the Portuguese officials and nothing good enough about the British régime. He calls Natal a colonial paradise. He gives a chapter of negro stories that include a crude original of Joel Chandler Harris' tale of Mr. Rabbit and the tar baby. All together Mr. Bigelow has brought together a thoroughly readable collection of snap-shot impressions of South Africa, and the publishers have doubled the value of the book with an abundance of good illustrations.

Fresh Literary Notes.

"Quo Vadis" is to be printed by Little, Brown & Co. in a gorgeous holiday edition, with many pictures by artists of the day.

Kansas has a new monthly magaine called Western Homes. It is published at Topeka, is edited by J. S. C. Thompson, and claims to be the first distinctively home magazine published west of Chicago.

George H. Daniels' strong indictment against railroad ticket scalping, delivered as an address before the recent meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, has been issued in pamphlet form.

"With a Pessimist in Spain," shortly to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, is a book designed to inform the tourist of many charming spots in Spain, somewhat after the manner of Washington Irving. The author is Miss Mary F. Nixon.

Marion Crawford's forthcoming novel, "Corleone," is unusually full of thrilling dramatic action. A good evidence of this author's popularity may be seen in the statement of his publishers that three weeks before the day set for the appearance of the book they were in receipt of orders amounting to twice the number printed for a first edition.

Mr. Crockett's new novel "Lochinvar" will be published in a few weeks. The hero is a young cavalier driven by adverse circumstances to serve as a common soldier in the regiments of the Prince of Orange. His sweetheart is kidnaped and carried to a lonely island whither he follows to her rescue. Their luck is again crossed, however, and the cavalier gets renewed fighting with "Bonnie Dundee."

"Yellow Beauty" is an attractive book published by Laird & Lee of Chicago, edited by Marion Martin, and dedicated to "the boys and girls of America in the hope that they will always be kind to kittens and every living creature." Every page has marginal illustrations of pet kittens, and the whole is embellished with six illustrations reproduced from paintings by Henriette Rouner, the celebrated painter of cats.

Henry M. Stanley has written a preface for Lionel Decle's book, "Three Years in Savage Africa." At the moment Mr. Decle is getting his proofs finally corrected, and the work may be expected in a few weeks. His African travels took him over a distance of 7,000 miles and into the territories of a multitude of tribes. He relates his experiences as they befell him, and recounts his observations of native habits and customs.

The opening to the public of Chicago's new Public Library is made the timely subject in the October magazine number of the Outlook for an interesting article by Forrest Crissey. Mr. Crissey remarks that the walls are embellished with a greater quantity of fine glass and marble mosaic work than has been put into any other building since the completion in the thirteenth century of the celebrated cruciform cathedral at Monreale, Sicily.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Pauline Frenz and S. J. Christensen—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick Give a Dinner.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Frenz to Mr. S. J. Christensen took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the bride's home, the Majestic, Rush street and Walton place. Only the relatives were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick gave a dinner on Sunday evening. The guests were: Colonel and Mrs. J. M. General and Mrs. J. R. Loomis, Mr. B. B. Lamb, Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McAuley and Miss McAuley are at the Virginia Hotel.

Mrs. M. Eintracht and son of San Francisco are the guests of Mrs. C. Stern, 413 Dearborn avenue.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith and Mrs. Francis Sawyer are at the Virginia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick and Miss Plummer will go to Wisconsin today on a fishing trip, to be absent a week or ten days.

Mrs. James R. McKay, 290 Ohio street, has returned from New York.

James C. King, after an extended trip in Great Britain and on the continent, arrived in Chicago yesterday much benefited in health.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

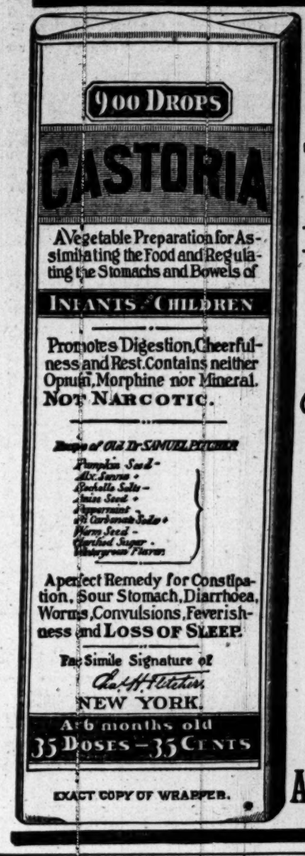
The toque represented is by Virot (Limited), late Virot. The crown is of felt, draped, and the brim of velvet of the same shade is gathered all round and piped at every ten

PLUSH AND BEIGE VELVET TOQUE.

centimètres. On the left side is a bunch of nasturtium colored roses of velvet, and in the center, far back, are three couteau feathers striped.

General Electric Case Is Put Off.

By agreement between the attorneys and principals on both sides action on the application of Charles Austin Bates for a receiver for the General Electric railway company has been postponed until Nov. 2.



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The name of the man who wrote the above—he was a preacher—is Rev. N. C. Crook, Hamilton, N. Y. He said:

"I had been fifteen years in the throttling of neuralgia; tried all schools of medicine. I doubt and despair I tried Anti-Nevralgique and from the first dose was relieved and now have a permanent cure."

If the druggist hasn't it send $1.00 and we will send it, charges prepaid.

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HOT BISCUIT FIGHT IS ON.

EASTERN TERRITORY OF THE NEW YORK COMPANY ATTACKED.

American and United States Companies Make a Cut of from One to One and One-Half Cents on Crackers—Preparations Ready for a Bitter Invasion of the "Enemy's Country"—McMillan and Billings Were Yesterday in Consultation.

The American Biscuit company and the United States Baking company, allied enemies of the New York Biscuit company, have made a cut of from 1c to 1½c per pound on staple lines of biscuit sold in the East—the present stronghold territory of the New York Biscuit company. The reduction in prices goes into effect this week.

Not only have these two companies initiated this attacking battle move on their enemy's own territory, but they are also making such arrangements for increased production at the expense of the New York Biscuit company as indicates that they are in for the attack in a "no quarter" spirit of determination.

The American Biscuit company has a ten-oven factory in New York. It is building four new ovens, and the work on them is now being pushed day and night, electric lights having been put into service last week for night building work.

Two new branch depots were also opened by the American company last week. One of them was in the Pope Building in Boston, the other was in Syracuse, where the New York company now has a bakery. In the very shadow of this factory the American company intends now to undersell from their depot the products of this factory. This is what the American Biscuit company has done as its share of the great preparations for the campaign in the East, which it resolves shall end the biscuit war in its own extermination or in that of its rival.

The United States Biscuit company has a bakery in Boston. Three new ovens are being built for this bakery, and will be in operation this week. The additions to this bakery were projected to put the plant in as strong a productive position as the large bakery of the New York Biscuit company, not far away at Cambridgeport, Mass.

The United States Baking company two months ago opened a branch agency in Philadelphia, where is one of the three large bakeries of the New York Biscuit company.

Yesterday this same company opened up in Philadelphia a general warehouse, stocked with crackers of the various grades, the depot having teams to deliver goods daily and a large force of salesmen to canvass the entire city.

In New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Syracuse, the four station headquarters of the New York Biscuit company in the East, the allied opposition companies have thus put themselves in a position to begin this week a relentless campaign on the home ground of their enemy. The cut of from 1c to 1½c per pound means that neither company will be able to do a profitable business in this territory. Though consumption and production of biscuit will doubtless increase enormously, neither company can hardly expect to make money, and if the greatly increased cost of flour is maintained it is likely that they both will lose money right along till one side or the other cries "enough."

Strategic Invasion of Territory.

The principal business of the American company has been in the West, of the New York company in the East, and of the United States company in the South. The New York company has had to fight the other two. In the West it has put up its chief fight, and by plant additions and rate cutting it has taken away a big part of the American company. The latter company has not, however, cut its prices on Western goods as far down as has the New York company. Those controlling it have preferred to do a lesser business at some profit than to meet in full fight on this territory the enemy which they claim must ultimately waste away into ruin.

But the New York company would never waste away so long as it was making money in the East, where it has been doing right along the chief sustaining part of its business. It is to cut into the sustaining business of their enemy that the American and United States companies have now started this plan of hostilities in the East.

New York Biscuit stock has shown remarkable underlying strength during the last two months. It has held firm when other stocks have declined, and when other stocks have advanced it has advanced still more. When the consolidation "fake" was put into circulation it took a sensational up turn, and when this story was found to be a "fake" the consequent decline was not as great as the previous advance. The stock was manipulated at that time without doubt. Though there has seemed to be a fair and open market during the last few days, yet it is noticeable that all that the public has been fed on in the way of information is stories regarding impending peace and consolidation. The reasoning has been that the companies must come together right away or waste themselves away, that Mr. Armour and other sagacious holders must see this, and that now is a propitious time for peace. Opposed to such a reasonable theory is the fact which can be authoritatively stated that neither side has as much as broached an agreement to the other. And such a spirit of conciliation as is possessed by the American company is entertainingly illustrated by what it has now begun to do in the East. Peace rumors were circulated yesterday, and a confident public took up much of the stock let go at 65, thinking there is money in it. How good an investment it is ought to be shown before many months.

Dickering Goes On in Gas.

"Gas" McMillin and C. K. G. Billings, President of the reorganized gas trust, were both in Chicago yesterday and spent a large part of the day in secret conference. The negotiations, from the best information obtainable yesterday, were in relation to terms on which the trust will take McMillin's deal off his hands. The $6,000,000 bonds for purchase money failed to be sufficiently underwritten in New York. It can be underwritten without question by the present owners of the property in Chicago, who would simply buy themselves out, and own the reorganized company. But it seems likely that a dicker with the trust will prove to be more agreeable than a further show of independence. So soon as the projectors of the McMillin deal began to attempt raising money in New York the trust, it is said, began to show its hand. The scheme was denounced as an attempt to raise the price at which the property would ultimately have to be sold off to the trust. The statements of those who claimed that the property would still all be owned, controlled, and the money made out of it by Chicago holders of stock were urged as reasons why there was not much in it for the New-Yorkers. It was then given out that the trust was in position to fight with fight if there should be any encroachment on its present territory. It was this aggressive work on the part of the trust which caused a collapse of the deal so far as raising cash money on bonds in New York was concerned, and thus puts the trust in a position where it can probably obtain consideration of some purchase offer on its own part. Its previous offer of $6,000,000 for the property was spurned. The new offer, it is stated, will be in the nature of such compensation as will make the purchase a 5 per cent interest yielding one, on the basis of last year's earnings, which aggregated $290,000. That the trust, or friends of the trust, will soon get the property now seems more than probable.

Stocks Generally Higher.

Local and New York stocks showed great strength yesterday all through the lists. Much confidence appears to be shown in the future which the loop will give to the Alley "L." The following is the record of transactions on the Stock Exchange:

N Y Bis act.	64¼	5 West Chicago	102
do act.	64⅝	50 do act.	102⅝
do cash	64½	100 do act.	102⅝
do act.	65	100 do act.	103
do act.	65	50 Dia Match act.	148½
do	65	50 do act.	148
do	65	10 do	148¼
do	65	50 South Side L.	62½
do	64⅝	50 do	62⅝
do act.	65	100 do	62⅞
do cash	65	10 do b 10	63
do act.	65	10 do	63
do	65	50 do	62⅝
do	65	10 do b 10	62⅝
do act.	65⅛	189 do	62½
do	65	1 do	62
do act.	65	100 do	62¼
do	64⅝	100 do act.	62½
do	65¼	10 Lake Street L.	20
do	65⅛	100 do act.	20
do	65	10 do	19⅞
do	65¼	50 do act.	19⅞
do	65½	200 do b 10	19½
do	65	100 do act.	19½
do	65¼	$25000 Met L 5s	51½
do	65	3000 do	52½
do	65⅝	20000 do	53
do	65¼	5000 do	52⅞
do	65	$69000 Met L 5s	53
Metropolitan L.	7¼	1000 Lake St deb.	72¼
Straw Board	30¼	500 NChi5s 1906	103½

Closing prices were:

New York Biscuit	64¼	Dia Match pfd	149⅞
Lake St L.	19½	C B & M pfd	26
Lake St cfs	16	M & CB & M com	7¼
South Side L.	62⅝	Chi Pack pfd	50
Metropolitan L.	7½	Met L 5s	53
West Chicago	102	Lake St deb 5s	72¼
Straw Board	30¼	N Chi 5s 1906	103½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.
New York	$90,797,354	$91,059,039
Chicago	19,121,394	16,456,373
Boston	14,844,650	12,971,926
Philadelphia	10,339,540	8,042,667
St. Louis	5,562,650	5,517,766
Baltimore	2,858,420	2,560,622
New Orleans	1,013,072	817,050

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c discount bid; par asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Strength of the Granger Stocks a Feature of the Trading.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—For the first time in several weeks prices of stocks were at no time during the day below the level of those prevailing at the close the night before. There were occasional slight reactions today, with no better apparent cause than sympathy with Sugar, which was itself markedly strong and was turned backward at times only by profit taking.

Speculation halted during the morning in expectation of a decision by the Supreme Court at Washington in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. Although this decision is expected to be in favor of the railroad and was looked to to give an upward impetus to prices, the announcement that the handing down of the decision had been postponed was followed by a decided increase in the activity of trading, an activity attending the rise of prices instead of the decline for the first time in many weeks.

The strength of the granger stocks and the awakened interest and improvement in the Vanderbilts was very notable. The vigorous upward movement of this powerfully influential group caused a striking advance throughout the list, net gains in nearly all the active stocks equaling at least a point, and in several special cases equaling or exceeding 2 points. A feature of the market quite as striking as the strength of the railroad stocks was the neglect of the industrials, except Sugar, as compared with the recent trading, and even Sugar showed a falling off in activity as the day progressed and the trading in the railroad stocks developed greater animation.

Chicago Gas, which of late has entirely overshadowed the rest of the market, today fell into innocuous desuetude and was no longer available as an instrument for the bears to demoralize prices in the general list. Its total range of prices was only a small fraction, and the small volume of transactions in it looked almost like neglect. While Sugar was quite active and moved somewhat irregularly within a range of nearly 3 points it showed sufficient strength to aid the rest of the list by sympathy and closed at a net gain of 2⅝.

The money market was noticeably easy, which was an additional incentive to a renewal of speculation. Call loans were quite freely made at rates below 2½ per cent down to 2 per cent. Outside banks also continued bidders in this market for mercantile paper, and are thus releasing considerable sums of money to the New York banks which are available for loans in other departments.

The statements of railroad earnings for the second week in October which were received all show continued marked increases over the corresponding period last year, the soft coal roads showing an especially noticeable recovery from their recent heavy depression. The September statement of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis caused sharp advances in the stocks of that company, the preferred stock rising 2½ points. Pullman advanced 3⅜ and Susquehanna and Western preferred 2¼.

While the character of the trading today did not go outside the professional limits which have marked it for several weeks, the undertone of strength of the market showed the practical cessation of the manipulation by the reactionists. Sugar was the only stock on the list to show transactions exceeding 20,000 shares, and the total sales of all stocks fell considerably below 250,000 shares. The bond market was not very active, but prices were generally firm. Total sales, $1,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oc.18.	Closing—Oc.16.
Amn. Sugar	49,400	141⅝	138¾	141⅝	138⅝
Do pfd	400	114⅞	114¾	114¾	.....
Amn. Tobacco	1,800	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	80⅝
Do pfd	100	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	.....
Amn. Cotton Oil	200	22	22	22	21⅝
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	.....
Atchison	1,400	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
Do pfd	4,000	30	29¼	29⅞	29
Amn. Spirits Co.	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Brunswick	300	2	2	2	.....
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	2,200	33¼	32¾	33	32⅝
Bay State Gas	4,100	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
Balto. & Ohio	200	15⅝	15½	15⅝	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	300	124½	124⅜	124½	123
C., B. & Q.	14,700	94⅝	93¼	94⅝	93
C. & N. W.	2,400	123⅞	122¾	123⅞	122½
Do pfd	100	162	162	162	.....
C., M. & St. P.	16,500	94	93¼	93⅞	93
C., R. I. & P.	7,800	87¼	86	87	85⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	2,500	78⅞	77⅝	78⅞	77½
Ches. & Ohio	2,300	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	400	35	34½	35	34⅛
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	900	94¼	93	94¼	93
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,200	213	211	211⅝	210¼
Chicago Gas	19,000	94¾	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
C. H. V. & Tol.	100	7	7	7	6⅞
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	200	22¼	21¾	22¼	.....
Con. Ice pfd	28	86	86	86	.....
Cent. Pac.	110	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
C. L. & L.	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
Do pfd	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
Chi. Gt. West	3,700	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½
D., L. & W.	300	156	155	156	155½
Del. & Hudson	300	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	114¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Erie	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
Do 1st pfd	200	38¼	38	38¼	37½
Do 2d pfd	50	21½	21½	21½	.....
Flint & P. M. pfd	100	47	47	47	.....
General Electric	1,100	34¼	33¾	34¼	33⅞
H. B. Claflin	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99¼
Ill. Central	1,300	103½	102	103¼	102
Iowa Central pfd	100	33	33	33	.....
K. C., P. & G.	300	25¼	24¾	25¼	24⅝
Lake Shore	100	171¼	171½	171¼	.....
Louis. & Nash	6,400	56⅞	56	56⅜	55⅜
Long Island	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
Laclede Gas	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¼
Manhattan	1,700	101⅝	100¾	101⅝	100½
Mich. Cent.	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	.....
M., K. & T.	2,300	14¾	14	14⅜	.....
Do pfd	2,300	35	34	35	34
Missouri Pac.	7,500	30	28⅞	30	28⅞
Nor. Pacific	1,500	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18⅜
Do pfd	9,900	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	51⅝
N. Y. Central	8,800	108¾	107¼	108½	107
Nor. & W. pfd	600	44	43⅝	43¾	43¼
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	500	35¼	33⅜	34⅜	.....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	800	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
National Lead	1,700	35	34¼	35	34
Do pfd	5	105	105	105	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pfd	200	33	33	33	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	181	181	181	.....
Oregon Imp.	800	16	15½	15¼	.....
Penn. R. R.	1,500	114⅞	114⅜	114⅞	114¼
Pacific Mail	1,700	33¼	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
Pullman	500	175¼	175	175¼	.....
P., C., C. & St. L.	5,500	30¼	29	30¼	29
Do pfd	1,400	68	68	68	.....
Reading	3,000	24⅝	24	24½	24
Do 1st pfd	4,300	51	50½	51	50¼
Do 2d pfd	400	30½	30½	30¼	.....
Rio G. W. pfd	100	57	57	57	.....
Southern Ry.	1,500	10¼	10	10¼	10
Do pfd	1,800	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	30¾
St. J. & G. I.	300	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	7
Do 1st pfd	100	45	45	45	.....
Do 2d pfd	200	16	15	15	.....
Southern Pac.	400	20	19¾	20	.....
Silver Bullion	1,000	57½	57¼	57½	.....
St. L. & S. W. pfd	800	10	9½	10	9½
St. L.&S.W. 1st pfd	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
Texas Pac.	400	11¼	11	11¼	11
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,800	27⅞	27	27¾	27
Union Pac.	6,700	21½	20⅞	21¾	20⅝
U. P., D. & G.	500	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
U. S. Rubber	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
U. S. Leather	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	.....
Do pfd	500	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
Wabash	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Do pfd	2,000	19¼	19	19¼	18⅞
Western Union	2,500	88¼	87⅞	88¼	87¼
Wis. Cent.	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	156	United States	41
American	116	Fargo	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	125¾@126¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	127 @127½
U. S. 4s	112¼@113
U. S. 4s, coup	113½@114
U. S. 2ds	98 @ 99½
U. S. 5s, reg	114¼@114¾
U. S. 5s, coup	115¼@116

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

76000 Atch gen 4s .... 86¼@½
168000 do adjmt 4s .... 58¼@½
15000 A-N W 1st .... 83⅝@84
2000 Bklyn El 1st. 82
1000 do tr 81
1000 Buff-E new..101¼
2000 C Ga 2d inc. 14¼
19000 C-O gen 4½s.79@¼
13000 C B-Q Neb ex 4s .... 94¼@⅜
1000 do Den div 4s 97¼
1000 do deb 5s....103½
2000 C-NW s f 5s.110
1000 do deb 1921..113
11000 C-E I gen 5s .... 102¾@⅞
3000 C R I-P ext 5s .... 105¾@⅞
1000 C St P M-O cons 133
1000 C H V-T 5s $45 paid 73
29000 C Pac ex 5s .... 101¼@⅜
2000 C N J g m 5s.113
6000 C-E 1st 111¼
5000 Con So 1st..109⅝
6000 D-RG 1st.111¼@½
2000 ETV-G cn 5s.111
3000 Erie 1st cn 7s 142⅜
5000 do gen lien 3-4s .... 70¼@71
2000 do prior 4s..91@¼
14000 Ft W-D C 1st .... 68¼@71
2000 F-P M cons.. 90
8000 H-T C 1st 5s 111
8000 KCP-G 1st..78@¼
2000 K P con tr.. 98
3000 Kings Co El 1st 60¼
7000 L-N unf 4s.. 88¾
8000 LS-M S 3½s.108¾
2000 L E-W 2d..102@½
1000 M Cent 7s..117½
1000 Mid N J 1st.117
14000 M-St P gm 4s ser A....103¼@⅜
2000 do cons....139
1000 do C-PW cons 115
1000 M P cons... 92¼
22000 M K-T 1st 4s .... 86@¼
67000 do 2d...61½@62
11000 M O gm 4s.. 71
5000 N Y C deb 5s.109½
25000 do 1st 117½
8000 N-W con 4s .... 77¼@½
3000 N Y O-W ref 4s 97
2000 N P 1st 6s..120¼
50000 do 1st reg...120¾
99000 do gen lien..59@⅛
104000 do prior 4s inc .... 90½@90⅝
16000 O R-N 4s...91@½
50000 O S L-U 6s .... 118¼@⅜
53000 do con 5s...91@¼
5000 O Imp 1st tr.101
50000 do con 5s tr 2d inst pd.42@43
1000 P S-L E 1st..104
5000 P-P Un 2d. 90
24000 Rdg gen 4s .... 84¼@½
16000 R G W 1st..81@½
1000 St L-S F 4s.. 70
2000 do gm 5s 100½
5000 do 2d class B .... 116⅝@½
1000 S C-G 1st.... 93
25000 So P Ariz 1st .... 99½@100
11000 S R T 6s...62@½
5000 do inc 15½
30000 Sav F-W 1st 5s 104½
25000 So Ry 5s.91½@92
13000 Tex-No 5s.. 97¼
5000 T St L-K C 1st tr 85
10000 T R R Assn St L con 5s..106⅝
10000 Tex P 1st 5s .... 95¼@⅜
30000 do 2d inc 27¼
10000 Tenn Sett 3s. 83⅝
11000 U P D-G 1st .... 49@½
10000 U S 4s reg 1907 .... 112¼@¾
3000 UP 1st '97 tr.102
5000 do 1st '98 tr.102
250000 U P Coll tr 6s 36 per c prin paid 68¼@69
9000 Wab 1st 5s .... 107¼@⅜
17000 do 2d 5s.... 78¼@⅝
1000 W S gtd 4s..108⅛

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Quiet but Firm, with Americans in Better Demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets were quiet but firm today, consols leading on government buying. West Australian shares were buoyant. A feature was a sharp rise in Argentine rails. Americans were better, and the tone at the close was steady. The opinion here on the market is that the shake-out in New York is practically over. Dealers, however, do not back their opinion with much buying, apparently preferring to await a more definite lead from New York.

Gold is in strong demand for Russia and Germany, and the price is now so high as to forbid buying for New York at present. The actual decision of the Cabinet as to silver is not really known here. It is generally believed that the Indian mints will not be reopened now, but it is feared that the matter has been left open for future discussion.

The Paris and Berlin markets were quiet.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Petroleum, Pennsylvania crude, no market. Nominally 85c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 18.—Credit balances 65c. Certificates, no bids. Sales, 2 at 65c. Sales on November options, 65c. Shipments, 168,628 brls; runs, 118,686 brls.

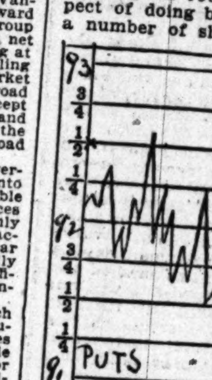
LIMA, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Following the decline in Eastern oil today the Standard Oil company today reduced Lima crude oil a cent a brl, making North Lima 46c and South Lima and Indiana, 41c.

DULUTH WHEAT FEARED.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO CHICAGO CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

Such Business Figured On by Half a Dozen Houses—Heavy Selling of December Wheat—Statistics Do Not Favor Holders—Best Support That Against Privileges—Corn Weakens on Receipts and Further Liquidation by Longs—Provisions Strong.

The prospect of shipments of wheat to Chicago from Duluth outweighed any of the bullish considerations in the wheat market. Duluth wheat was offered freely c. i. f. Chicago at December price, and at least half a dozen prominent shipping concerns were working on round lots with a good prospect of doing business. While there were a number of short lived rallies in one of which December wheat sold above the closing price of Saturday the tone of the speculative market was easy, and December wheat closed in the narrow range covered by puts on Saturday afternoon. Much of the support to the market was of a professional character, and against the privileges. The clique was credited with selling December wheat freely and openly through Lester and Allen-Grier. The statistics were rather bearish, showing increases in wheat at nearly all points. The American visible increased 1,136,000 bu, and the quantity on passage increased 400,000 bu. The only offset was unimportant, a decrease of 93,000 bu in the English visible. World's shipments were much heavier than for the previous week, and considerably above the shipments of the corresponding week last season. Black Sea offerings were larger than those of the previous week. It is claimed that the movement of Russian wheat is liberal as a result of the filling of contracts made some time ago. The oft repeated denial of the statement that the Russian government has taken action to prohibit exports of grain made its appearance yesterday.



December Wheat Range.

Spring Wheat Receipts Larger.

Northwestern receipts were 1,494 cars, against 1,470 the previous week and 1,642 a year ago. This was scarcely a favorable showing and local receipts were more nearly up to last year's level than they were a week ago. Local receipts were 284 cars, with 138,000 bu inspected out of private houses and nothing inspected out of regular warehouses. The demoralized condition of the local cash market no doubt had something to do with speculative sentiment. A number of the prominent elevator houses were to all intents and purposes out of the market, buying only at ruinous discounts. The spread of No. 3 spring of the soft variety widened fully 2c as compared with December, and the difference on the hard variety widened 1 to 2c. The whole situation is decidedly mixed, with sample buyers and shippers finding it difficult to know what to do. Liverpool opened with ½d advance, but closed with futures unchanged to ½d lower. Paris and Antwerp were both fractionally higher on certain deliveries of wheat. The pit market opened easy with a concession from the previous close and during the early part of the session was unusually dull. The puts had been sold from 91 to 91¼c and the buying against them was a feature. Clearances were equivalent to 625,000 bu, as against primary receipts of 1,480,000 bu. The weakness in corn on larger receipts and an indifferent cash demand had its effect on wheat. By sample No. 3 hard wheat sold at 85c, No. 3 red at 91½c, No. 3 spring at 81@83c for soft and 84@87½c for hard, No. 2 spring at 84½c for soft and 89c for hard.

Provisions opened easy on receipts larger than the estimate and on indications that the predictions of a larger movement for the week would be carried out. The local market had 36,000 hogs, with an estimate of 22,000 for today. The market opened with a decline of 5c, but advanced later in the day. Seven principal markets had 50,400 hogs, against 58,300 last year. The only bullish point in the hog movement situation was the receipt of more small hogs, suggesting trouble on the score of cholera. The Cudahy interest covered freely, and on this and a rather better cash demand the market rallied and closed within a shade of the high prices of the day. The speculative offerings were not large and considering the weakness in corn and wheat the market for product was conspicuously strong.

Corn Influences Bearish.

There was a surprise in store for corn traders when the inspection sheet went up. This showed 1,339 cars where only 940 cars had been counted on, but the excess was practically two days' receipts on four of the larger roads. The figures induced scalpers to sell and made a weak opening, the decline in December being ⅝@¾c and in May about ½c. The range for the day was only ½c, making the close ⅜c lower than the market stood at the close on Saturday.

More of the New York line of long corn came out through Loeb, but about the only demand, outside of some buying done by Pringle and Patten, came from shorts and holders of puts. Elevator interests were ranged on the selling side. A somewhat depressing feature was the increase of 2,793,000 bu in the visible. Local receipts were 653,000 bu and shipments 496,000 bu. At primary points receipts were 127,600 bu and shipments 711,000 bu. Eastern clearances were 201,000 bu. Samples were in large supply and only moderate demand at a decline of about ½c. Sales on track and free on board—No. 4, 22½@23½c; No. 3, 24¼@24¾c; No. 3 yellow, 24¾@25c; No. 2 yellow, 25½@26c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; ears, new, 23c. Billed through—No. 4, 23c; No. 3 yellow, 23¼c; No. 2 yellow, 23¾@23½c; No. 2 white, 23¾@24¼c.

The visible was also responsible for an easier tone to oats, the increase being 1,499,000 bu. The only feature of the trade in futures was the heavy offerings and liberal sales by Carrington-Hannah. Receipts were 415,000 bu and shipments 646,000 bu. Samples were in good supply, but sold off with futures. Sales on track and free on board—No. 4, 17⅝c; No. 4 white, 20½c; No. 3, 19c; No. 3 white, 20½@22c; No. 2, 18@19c; No. 2 white, 22@23c. Billed through—No. 4, 18c; No. 4 white, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17¼@20½c; No. 3 white, 20@21c; No. 2, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 white, 20⅝@23c.

Rye was fairly firm, there being a good local trade and more export inquiry, 90,000 bu being reported taken for shipment. December ranged from 46⅝@47c and May from 48⅝@49c. No. 2 regular sold 45½c. Barley was steady under light offerings, and all the transactions were on the basis of former quotations—25@25½c for feed and 32@40c for malting. Timothy was a shade firmer and quotably higher at $2.75 for prime. Clover was also firmer at $5.40@5.50 for contract. The demand for flax fell off in a marked degree, crushers making sharp reductions on their bids. Receipts were heavy, at 49 cars. December opened $1.03⅝, sold at $1.04¼, and then slumped to $1.03, where it closed. May opened $1.07½, sold at $1.08, and off to $1.07. No. 1 Northwestern closed $1.04¼ and No. 1 $1.02.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Flaxseed crushers are again making their influence felt in that market and naturally they are on the bear side. They started in yesterday reducing their bids and made the market drag along until within a few minutes of the close, when a sharp break left prices 3c lower than on Saturday. Receipts are liberal and are a factor on the side of the crushers. They say they can't pay even present prices for seed and turn it into oil at any profit.

World's shipments of wheat with comparisons were as follows:

	Last week.	Week previous.	Last year.
America	5,040,000	4,836,000	4,157,000
Russia	3,216,000	2,704,000	2,792,000
Danubian ports	200,000	112,000	1,936,000
Argentina	.....	.....	48,000
India	48,000	280,000	48,000
Total	8,504,000	7,932,000	8,981,000

Estimated receipts for today: 204 cars of wheat, 809 cars of corn, 480 cars of oats, and 22,000 hogs.

In a letter to Thomas H. Bellas George J. S. Broomhall writes that the London grain people are trying to establish a market for wheat futures, but complains that they are attempting to put the grade standard too low.

The seaboard export business yesterday was figured at 304,000 bu wheat, 284,000 bu corn, and 160,000 bu oats.

Minneapolis wires that there is only $13,000 bu of contract wheat there and that it is in special bins.

Puts on December wheat sold between 90@90¼c, closing 90¼c; calls, 91⅝@92⅛c, closing 91⅞@92c. Puts on corn sold 25⅞@26⅛c, closing 25⅞c; calls, 26¼@26¼c to 26⅝c, closing 26¼c.

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct.19, 1896.
October	92	.....@.....	90¾	76⅝
December	92⅛	91 @ 92⅛	91	77⅞
May	89⅝	88⅝@ 89⅝	88⅝	82¼

CORN.

October	25⅛	.....@.....	24¾	25⅝
December	26⅞	26¼@ 26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
May	30⅝	29⅞@ 30½	29⅞	29½

OATS.

October	18¼	.....@.....	18	18⅝
December	18⅞	18⅝@ 18⅞	18½	19⅝
May	21¼	20⅞@ 21⅛	20⅞	22⅛

MESS PORK.

October	7.70	.....@.....	7.85	7.15
December	7.75	7.65 @7.92½	7.87½	7.17½
May	8.72½	8.67½@8.90	8.85	8.02½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

October	4.25	.....@.....	4.35	4.32½
December	4.27½	4.25 @4.40	4.37½	4.35
May	4.42½	4.40 @4.55	4.52½	4.55

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	4.62½	4.57½@4.70	4.70	3.72½
December	4.50	4.50 @4.62½	4.57½	3.75
May	4.55	4.55 @4.67½	4.62½	4.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	12	110	1	123
Red winter wheat	..	6	1	7
Spring wheat	20	124	10	154
Corn	1,060	232	47	1,339
Oats	59	372	56	487
Rye	22	3	3	28
Barley	2	49	104	155
Totals	1,175	896	222	2,293

Inspected out—299,200 bu corn and 120,500 bu oats.

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Oct. 16, 1897.	Oct. 9, 1897.	Oct. 2, 1897.	Oct. 17, 1896.
Wheat	3,119,000	3,361,000	3,524,000	15,361,000
Corn	19,766,000	18,958,000	18,737,000	7,228,000
Oats	2,970,000	3,182,000	3,016,000	2,542,000
Rye	854,000	845,000	773,000	587,000
Barley	450,000	355,000	264,000	194,000
Totals	27,159,000	26,701,000	26,314,000	25,912,000

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Oct. 16, 1897.	Oct. 9, 1897.	Oct. 2, 1897.	Oct. 17, 1896.
Wheat	23,930,000	22,794,000	21,104,000	54,808,000
Corn	40,497,000	37,704,000	37,048,000	17,175,000
Oats	14,882,000	13,383,000	10,719,000	10,135,000
Rye	3,160,000	2,944,000	2,289,000	2,350,000
Barley	3,407,000	2,772,000	2,278,000	3,411,000

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Flour—Receipts, 32,421 brls; exports, 22,314 brls; weaker in tone, but not quotably lower.

Wheat—Receipts, 354,175 bu; exports, 161,167 bu; spot weak; No. 2 red, 98⅝c. Options opened easy and sold off all day in consequence of unsatisfactory cables, local liquidation, foreign offerings, liberal spring wheat receipts, and improved crop news, closing ¾@1c net lower; May, 91⅞@92⅛c, closed 91⅞c; December, 93⅞@94⅝c, closed 93⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 164,625 bu; exports, 25,899 bu; spot weak; No. 2, 31⅛c. Options opened barely steady and declined under free receipts, easier cables, liquidation, and the break in wheat; closed ⅛@1c net lower; May, 34⅞@35⅛c, closed 34⅞c; December, 31⅛@31⅝c, closed 31⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 375,600 bu; exports, 180,816 bu; spot weak; No. 2, 22⅝@22⅞c. Options dull and weak with corn, closing ⅛c net lower; October closed 22⅞c; December closed 23⅛c.

Hops—Quiet; 1895 crop, 4@6c; 1896 crop, 6@9c; 1897 crop, 14@16c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 4@6c; 1896 crop, 6@9c; 1897 crop, 14@16c.

Provisions—Beef steady. Cut meats dull; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c. Lard firm; Western steamed, 4.45; October, $4.40, nominal; refined steady. Pork steady. Tallow dull. Cotton-seed oil moderately active and steadier on the improvement in lard products; prime crude, 20@20½c; butter oil, 27@28c; prime summer white, 26½@27c; prime winter yellow, 31@32c.

Metals—On 'Change pig iron warrants closed easy, $6.75 bid, $6.90 asked; lake copper dull, $11.00 bid, $11.25 asked; tin quiet, $13.80@13.90; spelter quiet, $4.15@4.25; lead weak, $3.90@4.00 asked; smelters, $3.75.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, showed generally weak undertone, following disappointing European cables, continued heavy movement at Rio and Santos, apathy with spot buyers, and indifference with outside speculators; closed dull and unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 8,000 bags, including December, 6.25@6.30c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 7c; No. 7 jobbing, 7¾c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 10@15c.

Cotton—After making a steady start at 1@3 points advance on a better class of early cables than expected, the cotton market became unsettled and very weak, following disappointing later cables, public and private, the latter indicating a bearish feeling abroad as the result of advices from this side predicting a very heavy movement at the ports and interior. Advices from the South tended to justify these claims. The demand from spot buyers was slack and offered no encouragement to those who have been looking for support in this direction. Futures closed steady. Sales, 155,000 bales. Closing prices: January, 6.07c; February, 6.10c; March, 6.14c; April, 6.18c; May, 6.23c; June, 6.26c; July, 6.30c; October, 6.03c; November, 6.01c; December, 6.05c. Spot closed dull at a decline of 1-16c. Middling uplands 6 13-16c; middling gulf, 6 7-16c. Sales, 500 bales.

Butter—Receipts, 5,217 pkgs; quiet; Western creamery, 14@23c; Elgins, 23c; factory, 9@13c.

Cheese—Receipts, 6,556 pkgs; quiet; large white, 9c; small white, 9⅛@9½c; large colored, 9c; small colored, 9@9½c; part skims, 6¼@7c; full skim, 3½@4c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,078 pkgs; quiet; State and Pennsylvania, 16@19c; Western, 17c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 13-16c; refined quiet; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Wheat was very dull and sold off in Chicago nearly 2c from the high point of Saturday. Minneapolis was not as active as Chicago. There was no trade to give the market an upward trend, and in the absence of it there was sufficient liquidation by the scalpers to break the market. December opened ¼c lower, sold at 88⅛c, and closed on a break at 87⅛c. May opened at 87⅛c, sold at 87⅛c, and closed at 86⅞@86⅝c. The market was nervous and the range was gone over two or three times. Flour—Dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 95c bid; track, 95@96c; No. 2 hard cash, 88c; December, 95⅛c; May, 93¼c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24¼c; December, 23⅞c bid; May, 27¼c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, elevator, 18¼c bid; track, 19¼c; No. 2 white, 20⅝@21c; May, 21@21⅛c. Rye—Stronger; 42⅛c. Flaxseed—Lower, 99c. Pork—Higher; standard mess, jobbing, $8.50. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $4.27½; choice, $4.32. Lead—Lower, $3.80@3.75. Spelter—Nominal, $4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Hard about 1c lower; rather dull; soft, firm; improved demand; No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 2, 82@84c; No. 3, 79@81⅛c; No. 4, 78c; No. 1 red, 90c; No. 2, 88@90c; No. 3, 84@88c; No. 4, 76@82c; No. 2 spring, 81⅛@81½c; white, 78c. Corn, ¼@½c lower, weak; No. 2 mixed, 22⅛@23¼c. Oats—Active, about steady; No. 2 white, 18⅞@19⅛c. Rye—Lower; No. 2, 40c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—Corn—Easy, lower; No. 2, 24⅛c. Oats—Inactive, easy; No. 2 white, 21⅛c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Fresh highproof spirits, $1.20. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, sales at 93c. Receipts—Corn, 78,300 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, none; whisky, 65 brls; wheat, 600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 2,900 bu; oats, 25,600 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,415 brls; wheat, 600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 hard, 89⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 77⅞c; May, 87⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅞c. Rye, 45⅛c. Oats, 20⅝c. Flaxseed, $1.05. Receipts—Wheat, 244,994 bu; corn, 16,370 bu; oats, 2,762 bu; Rye, 4,265 bu; barley, 27,125 bu; flaxseed, 45,718 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 103,805 bu; oats, 3,299 bu; barley, 71,029 bu; flaxseed, 20,374 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Spirits turpentine steady, 30¼c; sales, 385; receipts, 717. Resin firm; sales, 1,135; receipts, 2,561. Closing quotations: A, B, C, $1.25; E, F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.80; N, $2.20; window glass, $2.45; water white, $2.80.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Dull, lower. No. 2 cash, 92½c; December 93⅝c bid. Corn—Active, lower. No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 18⅛c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 cash, 47c. Clover seed—Active, steady; prime cash and October, $3.35.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 18.—Wheat—Close; No. 1 hard, 89⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 85⅜c bid. No. 2 rye, 45¼c bid. No. 2 white oats, 20⅜c. Cash flaxseed, $1.05 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 255,150 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern spot, old, $1.04⅛; new, 92¼c; No. 2 winter, 94¼c. Corn, No. 2, 29c. Oats, No. 2 white, 24@24¼c. Barley, Western best, 46@47c. Rye, No. 2, on track, 49c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18.—Spirits turpentine, unchanged; nothing doing. Resin firm, $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine, quiet, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.00. Tar firm, $1.50.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—Bacon—Long clear middles, light, firm, 33s; do heavy, firm, 32s 6d; short clear backs, firm, 30s; shoulders, square, firm, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 23s. Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 7s 8d; No. 1 red Northern spring, new, firm, 7s 8¼d. Corn—Spot, American mixed, old, firm, 3s 1¼d; October quiet, 3s 1⅛d. Bacon—Clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs, firm, 29s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, dull, 15s. The imports of wheat during the week were: From Atlantic ports, 96,700 qrs; from Pacific ports, none; from other ports, 26,000 qrs. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports were 34,400 qrs.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Dry goods show less life than they did last week. The trading today was not of great extent and prices in all cotton lines still suffered from the low rates prevailing for print cloths and similar gray goods. The weather has been an uncomfortable factor in the situation also, the distribution being reported light in nearly all sections. Collections remain good. Brown cottons, as a rule, were easy to purchase without any very heavy demand being reported. Heavy weight goods for export are still in quiet request. Coarse colored goods in denims dull and quiet, with an easy market prevailing; other lines inactive and buyers find less difficulty in securing amounts at their own figures than they did last week. The low prices for print cloths, 2⅝c, failed to quicken sales.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Owing to the continued dry weather the butter sales on the Elgin Board of Trade are small. The manufacturers are not able to supply the contracted goods. The price continues 22 cents, as last week. The total sales were 9,960 lbs for $2,191.20. A year ago the sales were large and the price 20 cents.

Physician Arrested for Murder.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 18.—W. E. Bessey, a prominent physician, was arrested today charged with causing the death of Mrs. Thomas, a widow, aged 34

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN ALL BRANCHES OF IRON.

No Very Large Orders in the Market, but the Number of Small Ones Makes Big Aggregate—Prices on Pig Likely to Be Higher Next Year—Southern Scarcer than Northern—Coal Becoming More Active—More Inquiry for Good Butter.

Market conditions in the iron and steel trade continue to show the steady and regular improvement which has been a feature of this market for months. No very large single orders are placed in any one branch of the industry, but the aggregate of the small orders is constantly growing. An encouraging feature is the entry into the market of small foundries as buyers of pig iron. These smaller foundries, which have not heretofore done much in the way of using iron, are now receiving orders which make it necessary for them to place orders for iron. Less Southern iron is offered, but Northern is not so scarce. Quite a number of contracts have been closed for deliveries early in 1898, and more inquiries have been made, but this class of future business is not encouraged owing to the uncertainty as to price. There is said to be a strong probability that prices will be higher, made so by freight rates, if nothing else. Sales have recently been on a fair scale and shipments still better. Current pig iron quotations are: Lake Superior charcoal, $13.00; local coke, No. 1, $11.50; No. 2, $11.00; No. 3, $10.50; local Scotch, No. 1, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $10.75@11.00; Bessemer, $12.00; Haselton, No. 1, $12.25; No. 2, $11.75; Jackson County silvery, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $14.00; Southern coke foundry, No. 1, $11.10@11.35; No. 2, $10.60@10.85; No. 3, $10.10@10.35; silveries, $11.35@11.60; soft, No. 1, $11.10@11.35; No. 2, $10.60@10.85; car wheel iron, $16.00@16.25; Tennessee charcoal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $13.00@14.00.

An active business is being done in beams at the advance of $2 per ton. The largest order in the local market is on 1,000 tons for a storage warehouse soon to be constructed.

Unseasonable weather is affecting the retail light hardware trade to a limited extent, but in the heavier lines the conditions are satisfactory. Nails are in considerably better demand. Prices remain about unchanged, wire nails being quoted $1.60 from mill and $1.65 from store, Chicago; cut nails are quoted $1.45.

The first two weeks of October show an increase both in the receipts and shipments of anthracite coal, but stocks at all points are admittedly small. Prices per ton net coal by carload are: Grate, $5.35; egg, $5.60; stove, $5.60; nut, $5.60; pea, $3.25; grate, from yard or dock, $5.50; egg, stove, or nut, $5.75; retail, $6.50.

The market for copper ingots holds up remarkably well in the face of heavy production. The production in the United States for the year to date exceeds that of the corresponding period of 1896 by over 7,000 tons, and is about 25,000 tons above the average for the last five years. There is no sign of pressure of copper for sale, however, and sellers still quote about 11¼c for Lake Superior ingots, 11¼c for electrolytic, and 10⅞@11c for casting. London cables quote a slight decline there in the price of foreign copper. Heavy selling pressure in pig lead has caused a break in that product to 4c, and the market is weak and unsettled. Nearly 3,000 tons were sold last week from 4.10c down to 4c. The official anthracite production for September was 4,000,000 tons, substantially the same as in August.

Bituminous coal is in better supply in and around Chicago than it has been since the strike was settled, and the market, though steady, is hardly as strong as it was a week ago on certain grades of Illinois and Indiana coals. Some varieties of Eastern coal, notably Ohio, are higher, and Hocking Valley is now quoted at $2.40 f. o. b. Chicago, and firm, with some scarcity. At least one of the large producing companies in Ohio, represented here, has not yet received a single car of its own product, and receipts from several others are very meager—not nearly sufficient to supply the demand. On account of the scarcity of cars which are being pressed into service for the lake trade, shipments from West Virginia are very light, not nearly enough arriving to supply current demand outside of regular contracts. Indiana block is higher at $2.40, and in good demand. Some producers of block say: "We are hundreds of cars behind in our orders, but are delivering as fast as we can."

MORE INQUIRY FOR GOOD BUTTER.

Dairy Product Not Too Plentiful and the Market Firmer.

Prices on extra creamery butter were marked up ½c yesterday, the demand improving and the supply showing a tendency to fall off. Receipts were 2,863 tubs, against 3,815 tubs for the corresponding day last week. The demand is mainly local. A shipment of over 200 tubs was received from Montreal, the same butter that was sent from this city to Montreal in bond with the intention of shipping it to the English market, but since the steep advance in the United States market it is said that it will pay a good profit in Chicago after paying freight both ways.

Cheese is quiet and eggs steady. Potato trade has been about paralyzed by heavy receipts. Storage tracks in all the yards are reported as congested.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 22½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairies: Extras, 19c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c; new twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8¼@9c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 14¼c.

Game—Jack snipe, $1.00@1.25 per doz; golden plover, $1.00@1.25 per doz; Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; redheads, $3.75; prairie chickens, $4.00@5.00 per doz; quail, $1.50 per doz; woodcock, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

Green fruit—New apples, common, $1.50@1.75 per brl; fine, $2.25@3.00 per brl; cranberries, $1.50@1.75 per bu; grapes, Concord, 10½@10¾c per 8-lb basket; peaches, Michigan, 25@30c per bu basket; fancy, $1.40@1.50 per bu; pears, Michigan, Bartletts, 75c@$1.00 per bu basket; quinces, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

Hay—Receipts, 742 tons; shipments, 24 tons. Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, $6.50@7.00; No. 3, $5.00@6.00; choice prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 1, $6.50@7.00; No. 2, $5.50@6.00; No. 3, $4.50@5.00; No. 4, $3.50@4.00.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for finished goods.

Potatoes—New Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, 35@45c per bu; sweets, Virginia, $2.00@2.25; Jersey, $3.00@3.25.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 5@5¼c; 60@75-lb, 6¼@7c; 75@100-lb, 7¼@8c; 100@110-lb, 8¼@9c.

Vegetables—Beans, hand picked, pea, 88c per bu; beets, 50@65c per bu; cabbage, Illinois, 65@75c per large crate; Michigan celery, 25@30c per case; cauliflower, home grown, 50@60c per 12-head case; carrots, 35@40c per 1¼-bu sack; egg plant, 20@25c per doz; onions, Illinois, $1.25 per brl; string beans, green and wax, Illinois, 75@85c per 1¼-bu sack; lima beans, 18c per qt; lettuce, home grown, 40@50c per large tub; tomatoes, Illinois, 12½@15c per bu; rutabagas, 40@50c per 1¼ bu; squash, Hubbard, 50@60c per doz.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 18	20,000	400	35,000	15,000
Total last week	50,472	2,252	131,813	77,191
Previous week	54,112	1,773	159,259	98,386
Cor. week 1896	57,883	1,553	187,039	91,961
Cor. week 1895	75,148	2,658	201,260	88,185
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 18	4,000	50	9,000	3,000
Total last week	18,499	322	30,794	23,292
Previous week	18,219	422	37,211	23,724
Cor. week 1896	17,964	154	32,067	25,220
Cor. week 1895	21,715	380	38,743	27,757

Total receipts are estimated at 6,000 cattle, 21,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, against 4,248 cattle, 22,441 hogs, and 18,616 sheep a year ago and 9,198 cattle, 27,537 hogs, and 14,039 sheep the corresponding Tuesday of 1895.

Packing droves of hogs averaging 285@340 lbs cost $3.54@3.65; 155@161 lbs, $3.97@4.00; and 210-lb butchers', $3.94. Armour bought 6,800; Anglo-American, 3,000; Boyd & Lundham, 1,200; Chicago, 1,600; Hammond, 800; International, 1,500; Continental, 2,000; Lipton, 1,800; Morris, 3,000; and Swift, 3,000.

Cattle—All desirable grades of native beef cattle sold actively at steady to strong prices, while heavy natives ruled weak to a shade lower. Texas cattle sold fully steady and Westerns were strong for good and weaker for common to fair stock. Native butcher stock was steady to strong. Native steers sold at $3.75@5.35, bulk $4.50@5.10; Iowa-fed Westerns, $3.75@5.10; grass-fed Westerns, $3.25@4.40; Western cows and heifers, $2.80@4.00; native cows, $2.00@4.00; heifers, $2.70@4.60; bulls, $2.25@4.30; oxen, $2.50@3.50; stags, $2.85@4.75; calves, $3.75@6.50; and stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.40.

Hogs—The quality was the poorest of the season, with the proportion of 40@150-lb averages larger than any time yet. It is supposed the so-called hog cholera forced a good many little pigs and even 200@300-lb hogs to market. All classes of buyers bought freely, but prices ruled 5c lower than last Saturday's averages. The feeling was weak at the start, but the market finished strong, with only 2,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.35@4.00, bulk $3.60@3.90; mixed, $3.60@4.05, bulk $3.80@3.95; light, $3.60@4.00, bulk $3.85@4.00; pigs, $2.50@4.00, bulk $3.40@3.65.

Sheep—The demand was good and values ruled strong. Receipts were short of expectations several thousand, and an early clearance was made. Native sheep sold at $2.50@4.35; Westerns, $3.25@4.20; native lambs, $3.80@5.90; and Westerns, $4.25@5.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700 head; market shade lower; native beef steers, $4.00@5.00; Western steers, $3.75@4.30; Texas steers, $3.00@3.70; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.80; canners, $2.00@2.90; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves, $3.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed, $3.50@3.55; light, $3.50@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.50@4.00; fair to choice Westerns, $3.40@3.75; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.65; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head; best natives strong, others steady to 10c lower; Texas steers, $2.00@4.15; Texas cows, $2.00@3.00; native steers, $3.65@5.15; native cows and heifers, $1.00@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.30; bulls, $2.00@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.65; heavies, $3.50@3.65; packers, $3.45@3.65; mixed and lights, $3.50@3.65; Yorkers, $3.65@3.70; pigs, $3.65@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market firm; lambs, $3.50@5.25; muttons, $3.00@4.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market slow; fair to choice shipping steers, $4.35@5.15; light steers to dressed beef grades, $3.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.20; Texas and Indian steers, $2.80@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.20@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; market 5c lower; light, $3.50@3.90; native, $3.60@3.85; heavy, $3.60@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady to strong; native muttons, $3.10@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.35.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,940 head; active; steers, firmer; bulls, lower; cows, steady; native steers, $4.00@5.00; stags and oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls, $2.40@3.20; dry cows, $1.90@3.30. Cables quote American steers at 10⅝@11¼c; refrigerator beef at 7@7¾c. No exports. Calves—Receipts, 1,211; veals, firm; grassers, higher; veals, $5.00@7.50; grassers, $2.75@3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,943; active, ¼@½c higher; sheep, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $5.00@5.90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,953; firm at $4.15@4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 18.—Cattle—Active and higher; prime, $4.85@5.00; common, $3.25@3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Steady; prime assorted medium weights, $4.20@4.25; best Yorkers, $4.15@4.20; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.00@4.10; heavy hogs, $4.05@4.15; roughs, $2.75@3.50. Sheep—Higher; choice sheep, $4.20@4.30; common, $2.75@3.25; choice lambs, $5.20@5.50; common to good lambs, $4.00@5.10; veal calves, $6.00@6.50.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Boston trading was narrow in the extreme, but with a good undertone of strength. Prices of the few active shares generally improved well. Active as here used is a relative word—the whole market, based on usual standards of late, was emphatically dull. Centennial Mining was up 2, at 17, dealings in 1,000 shares putting it to 16¼ in the morning, and the gain was increased in the afternoon. Montana gained 1½, to 142½, on dealings in less than 400 shares, and to 143½ in the afternoon. Tecumseh rose ½, to 43¾, and Old Dominion 1¼, to 24½, closing at 24¼. Erie Telephone rallied 1¼, to 70⅝; Bell gained 6, to 262; West End street 1, to 94. Atchison preferred was up ¾, at 29⅝. Call loans 3@4. Time, 3½@4¼. At the Clearing-House balances between the banks loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	6,300	139⅝	141½	139	141¼
Do pfd	175	114	115	114	115
Atchison	200	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	1,400	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30
Bay State Gas	800	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅛
Bell Telephone	225	256	262	256	262
C., B. & Q.	3,000	93¼	94½	93¼	94¼
Chi. Junc. Ry	50	108½	108½	108½	108½
Do pfd	25	109	109	109	109
Erie Telephone	820	69¼	70⅝	69½	70⅝
Gen. Electric	225	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34½
N. Eng. R. R. pfd	175	80	80	80	80
Pullman	200	174½	176	174½	176
Union Pacific	1,300	21⅛	21½	21	21⅛
West End R. R.	850	93	94½	93	94
Westinghouse El.	100	21½	21½	21⅛	21½
Do pfd	25	52	52	52	52

BONDS.

$3000 Atch 4s	86¼	5000 Ill St plain 5s	78
10000 do adj	58⅝	$5000 W C 5s	37
10000 KC FtS-M 6s	98⅞@99	1000 Mex C 4s	63
		1000 do 1st inc	15¼

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	55	Ontario	300
Crown Point	65	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	90	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	30	Quicksilver pfd	900
Hale & Norcross	105	Sierra Nevada	100
Homestake	3000	Standard	165
Iron Silver	20	Union Con.	40
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	50

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining	50	Franklin	20⅝
Atlantic	23	Kearsarge	19
Boston and Mont.	142¼	Osceola	38
Butte and Boston	24⅝	Quincy	111
Calumet and Hecla	445	Tamarack	130
Centennial	16⅞	Wolverines	16⅝

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18.—The official quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	15	Hale & Norcross	110
Alpha Con.	12	Julia	2
Andes	28	Justice	31
Belcher	42	Kentuck Con.	3
Best & Belcher	49	Mexican	41
Bullion	8	Occidental Con.	140
Caledonia	30	Ophir	92
Challenge Con	35	Overman	11
Chollar	60	Potosi	48
Confidence	120	Savage	40
Con. Cal. & Va.	130	Sierra Nevada	81
Con. Imperial	2	Silver Hill	5
Con. New York	1	Union Con.	35
Crown Point	63	Utah Con.	15
Exchequer	2	Yellow Jacket	52
Gould & Currie	36	Standard	175

CONDITION OF CHICAGO BANKS.

Consolidated Statement Showing the Resources and Liabilities of Nineteen National Institutions.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—According to reports made to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business Oct. 5 the condition of Chicago's nineteen national banks was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$86,832,905
Overdrafts		348,259
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		1,850,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		550,000
U. S. bonds on hand		624,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds		35,686
Stocks, securities, etc.		6,588,174
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		825,739
Other real estate and mortgages owned		749,356
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		25,810,469
Due from State banks and bankers		5,822,083
Checks and other cash items		104,335
Exchanges for clearing-house		5,970,871
Bills of other national banks		2,267,600
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		15,544
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:		
Gold coin	$14,354,240	
Gold Treasury certificates	2,824,430	
Silver dollars	182,103	
Silver Treasury certificates	4,192,306	
Silver fractional coin	177,308	
Total specie	$21,730,387	
Legal tender notes	13,518,145	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	2,810,000	38,058,532
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer		58,500
Due from United States Treasurer		127,289
		$176,186,456

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$19,700,000
Surplus fund		8,284,900
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,006,271
National bank notes issued	$1,170,000	
Less amount on hand	553,635	
Amount outstanding		616,365
Due to other national banks		47,585,222
Due to State banks and bankers		26,802,410
Dividends unpaid		23,578
Individual deposits		70,692,162
United States deposits		510,847
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		21,290
Liabilities other than those above stated		13,400
		$176,186,456

Average reserve held, 36.03 per cent.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The recent evidences of bad faith among agents at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Detroit, with the chronic trouble at Kansas City, has aroused renewed interest in the multiple agency problem. It was expected that the Governing committee would take up this matter as soon as the rates in Western States were adjusted. The present method, with no limit to the number of agents a company is permitted to employ in each city, leads to a useless complication of business, as the risks could easily be handled by from one to three agencies. The large number of agents employed increases the complications in the matter of rates and commissions and causes the insured useless bother. It is believed by underwriters that a careful reduction in the agency lists would result in lessening the possibility of rate wars, rebate practices, and the unwillingness which is acknowledged to work to the detriment of the companies. The Governing committee has been notoriously a failure in the settlement of difficulties between the companies on the question of competitive rates. There has been some talk of punishing the most frequent offenders, but it is generally conceded that the multiple agency system has much to do with the trouble at St. Paul and the other large cities under the jurisdiction of the union.

Managers are pleased over the result of the conference in Detroit which has resulted in an agreement between all the companies, union and non-union alike, operating in the city. The Chicago men who looked into the trouble in that city believe the matters which were having a bad effect on business have been finally settled. All of the agents have gone into the compact to limit the number of agents in the county to four, and rebating has been absolutely barred. The local agents had already felt the evil effects of the methods used and were ready to accept the suggestions of the managers.

A new institution has opened an office in Chicago, known as the Insurance Reporting company of Buffalo, which promises to be the Dunn or Bradstreet of the insured. It has been approved by some of the largest property-owners in the city. It is the plan of the company to furnish accurate information to the insured on demand regarding the financial standing and reliability of any insurance company. Agents believe the scheme will be a good one to warn property-owners of the "wildcats," which do considerable business here without authority from the Insurance department of the State.

The cases instituted by the Chicago and Pacific Elevator company against the insurance companies which have not paid the loss on the elevator burned last year will be heard at the November term of the Circuit Court at Joliet. The companies have made no arrangements yet for the contest of the cases.

Bound to Have a Quiet Sunday.

Marquette, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Local saloonkeepers have united and will retaliate for the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing laws. They promise that every peanut stand and livery stable will be closed on Sunday and that druggists will sell drugs only on that day.

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THE STOCK OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO) having been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, notice is hereby given that the certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for the certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the Chicago Gas Company, are exchangeable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for stock of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company (of Chicago).
All certificates presented for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank and the full address of the persons to whom the new stock is to be transferred must be given.
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PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER... THE TRIBUNE

BEATS BILLY MASON.

Black Colt Falters Beside Game Flora Louise.

FAST SPRINT AT HARLEM.

Bannockburn, the Kentucky Futurity Winner, Competes.

TROTTERS AT LOUISVILLE.

Fall Meeting of the Driving Association Auspiciously Opened.

HARRY DUKE WINNER AT LATONIA

A splendid race among a good lot of 2-year-olds repaid the good-sized crowd that was attracted to Harlem yesterday by a card of ordinary character and weather that was not pleasant. The racing feature came out of the fifth event, at four and a half furlongs, for which nine youngsters faced the starter. Among them were the great filly Flora Louise, Virginia Bradley's good Himyar gelding Judge Wardell, M. A. Walden's Congressional representative Billy Mason, Simms & Anderson's Tom Collins, and McGuigan's Kentucky Futurity winner Bannockburn.

Flora Louise and Judge Wardell had weight up, the others being conceded from six to fifteen pounds each. Among those most favored in the weights was Bannockburn, and the sturdy son of Hayden Edwards was the subject of a plunge that cut his price from 6 to 4. Bookmaker Applegate is said to have backed the colt. Flora Louise, notwithstanding her apparently superior class, was posted all about the ring at 2½ to 1, the liberal price being due, presumably, to the fact that the race was but a short sprint, affording opportunity for luck to determine the result. Billy Mason, Judge Wardell, and Tom Collins were held at almost equal prices, while the figures against the others were large.

After a brief delay at the post they were sent away to a good start for all save Bannockburn, who was away two lengths behind the field. The speedy Denial, Judge Wardell, and Billy Mason drew slightly ahead in the compact bunch that started out to race at top speed from the drop of the flag. Billy Mason's flowing black locks were soon waving in front of the others and he dashed around the far turn with open daylight separating him and Fair Deceiver. The Cincinnati filly soon tired and dropped back, second place being taken by Denial. Behind the latter positions changed rapidly. Entering the straight Bannockburn, who had made up a good deal of ground, was a close fourth and his backers thought he would win; but here Flora Louise moved rapidly through the field after having been cut off on the far turn, and when once Caywood succeeded in finding clear sailing the favorite overhauled the leaders steadily. At the sixteenth pole Billy Mason still had a scant length's advantage and was running much stronger than he is accustomed to so near the finish, but he faltered an instant and in that time Flora Louise was at his throatlatch. Little Donaldson got the Congressman to going again, but the favorite, running with her accustomed gameness, beat him out by a neck. Judge Wardell, who had not had any too smooth a passage, came very fast through the stretch and was but half a length away from Billy Mason at the finish, with Denial and Bannockburn lapped on, the others beaten off. The race indicates that Bannockburn is rounding into his spring form. He is a colt, it is said, that needs plenty of work.

Next to the 2-year-olds the best race of the day was the mile event for all ages, won by B. J. Johnson's Serena by only a head from Thomas Hurns' Milwaukee. There were nine starters and the Schorrs' Charley Christy was favorite, with Milwaukee and Serena next choices in the order named. Virginia Bradley's splendidly bred 2-year-old Plantain, with the diminutive Slack in the saddle, led for half a mile at a fast clip, Charley Christy second. On the far turn Burns, who had been lying in third place with Milwaukee, moved past the leaders without much effort and seemed to have the race won when the field straightened out for home, but Serena, last for the first quarter, as she is always a slow beginner, came strongly through the bunch and catching Milwaukee at the sixteenth post beat him out despite the powerful finish put up by Burns. Wood rode a good race on the winner.

The first two races went to long shots, J. C. Booker's Judicious, at 25 to 1, beating the maiden 2-year-olds in the opening event, for which Alva's Pet was favorite, while Mamie Callan, at 7 to 1, won the second race easily, with long shots in the other two places. Miss Young and Dan Huger were the betting choices.

The Tory, Diggs, and Lew Hopper put up an interesting finish in the third event, the first named winning in a drive by a length. The closing race was an easy victory for W. C. T.

Harlem Summaries Oct. 18.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
25—1	Judicious, 105 [Gray]	3½	$1^{1/2}$	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}
6—1	Peg Parks, 105 [W'hite]	4^{nk}	6^{3}	5^{1}	$4^{1/2}$	2^{nk}
6—1	Sir Hobart, 105 [C.Clay]	1^{nk}	3^{2}	3^{h}	3^{1}	$3^{1/2}$

Time, 1:02¼. Bob Again, 108 pounds; Nannie Davis, 105; Moline, 105; Wiggins, 105; Berwell, 105; Ialaria, 105; Nivoce, 112; Alva's Pet, 105; Bob Garnet, 105; Chinkapin, 105, also ran. Winner, ch. g., by Julien—Kittie H. Start good. Won easily. Peg Parks was pocketed to the stretch. Nannie Davis off poorly.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—1	M'ie C'lan, 98 [Narvaez]	1^{nk}	1^{nk}	5^{3}	1^{1}	1^{3}
12—1	W'ren P'nt, 103 [C.Clay]	4^{h}	$2^{1/2}$	$1^{1/2}$	$2^{1/2}$	2^{1}
30—1	Hester, 105 [Webster]	7½	8^{4}	7^{h}	$4^{1/2}$	3^{h}

Time, 1:15. Briseis, 98 pounds; Miss Young, 103; Dan Huger, 104; Lizzie Miles, 103; Anna Mayes, 103; Helen Wren, 103; Van Brunt, 106; Barnato, 101; and Marie Woodlands, 107, also ran. Winner, b. f., 3, by Aretino—Morna. Start good. Won well in hand. Anna Mayes off in a pocket. Inspector Hunt, 103, left at post.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—5	The Tory, 117 [Knapp]	3^{nk}	1^{nk}	$1^{1/2}$	1^{1}	1^{1}
8—5	Diggs, 119 [Caywood]	2^{nk}	$2^{1/2}$	$3^{1/2}$	3^{2}	$2^{1/2}$
9—2	Lew H'per, 122 [W'hite]	1^{h}	3^{nk}	$4^{1/2}$	2^{nk}	3^{2}

Time, 1:21¼. Tin Cup, 114 pounds, and Travis, 122, also ran; Protus, 117, bolted. Winner, ch. c., 3, by The Jacobite—Victoria. Start good. Won hand-ridden. Protus was running under a double wrap when he bolted.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1	Serena, 103 [J. Woods]	9	7^{5}	5^{1}	2^{nk}	1^{h}
3—1	Mil'kee, 94 [T. Burns]	8^{nk}	3^{nk}	3^{2}	1^{1}	2^{6}
11—5	C. Christy, 103 [W'hite]	4^{h}	2^{1}	2^{nk}	$4^{1/2}$	3^{nk}

Time, 1:41¾. Muskalonge, 104 pounds; Topmast, 105; Plantain, 75; Benamela, 104; Bridgeton, 101½; La Moore, 99, also ran. Winner, b. f., 4, by Deceiver—Lucy Lisle. Start good. Won in a long, hard drive. Plantain led for six furlongs.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¾	Str.	Fin.
11—5	Flora Louise, 115 [C'wood]	7^{h}	6^{h}	2^{nk}	1^{nk}
9—2	Billy Mason, 108 [Don'son]	3^{nk}	$1^{1/2}$	$1^{1/2}$	$2^{1/2}$
6—1	Judge W'dell, 115 [J.J'son]	1^{nk}	5^{nk}	5^{1}	3^{1}

Time, :55¼. Denial, 109 pounds; Bannockburn, 103; Fair Deceiver, 105; Flo Honeydew, 100; Coralis, 109; Tom Collins, 108, also ran. Winner, b. f., by Florist—Mary Louise. Start good. Won driving. Flora Louise and Judge Wardell were shut off on the far turn. Bannockburn off badly; raced around his field.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—3	W. C. T., 108 [Caywood]	1^{nk}	1^{1}	$1^{1/2}$	1^{1}	1^{3}
8—1	Cappy, 98 [Lawrence]	4	4	$2^{1/2}$	2^{h}	2^{1}
12—1	Robair, 104 [Wilhite]	2^{h}	3^{h}	4	3^{4}	3^{6}

Time, 1:15. The Plutocrat, 101 pounds, also ran. Winner, b. g., 4, by Montrose—Georgie H. Start good. Won easily.

Today's Entries.

First race, 7 furlongs, purse $400, selling—F. Garner, 94 pounds; Amanda, 109; Atlantic King, 87; Henry Ormsby, 104; Weenatchie, 99; Harry Gwynn, 107; Buck Moran, 94; Wadena, 105; Lady Cordell, 104; My Hebe, 99; Santa Cruz, 109; Lady Inez, 109; Covington, Ky., 104; Mon Bijou, 94; Confession, 104; Infelice, 94; Lady Rose, 99; Virgie Dixon, 99; Little Treasure, 94; Lionell, 94; Major General, 99; Lorrania, 109.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Faustonic, 98 pounds; Loudon, 107; Minnie Miller, 108; Little Music, 101; Aim, 96; Hessville, 98; Briggs, 100; Nero, 107; Hamlin, 98; Swordsman, 101; Terranet, 107; Tom Anderson, 101; Jersey Lad, 103; King Galong, 101; Little Tom, 107.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse $400, for 2-year-old colts and geldings—St. Raymond, 110 pounds; Corchatus, 105; Collinsville, 102; Strathmac, 105; Pacemaker, 110; Cherrybounce II., 102; Sacket, 110; Sir Hobart, 107; Globe II., 107; Red Gidd, 102; Eitholin, 110.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling—Bridgeton, 107 pounds; Vitrola, 100; Sunburst, 114; Gold Band, 104; Harry McCouch, 111; Ace, 109; Counter Tenor, 112; Donation, 109; The Tory, 106.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, $500 added, the La Grange Stakes, selling, 2-year-olds—The Professor, 105 pounds; Daily Racing Form, 98; Mordecai, 98; Presbyterian, 112; Plantain, 95.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, purse $400, for all ages—Paul Griggs, 105 pounds; Boanerges, 102; Irena ...

Woods, 104; Gath, 119; Lady Callahan, 102; May W., 102; Imp, 104; Lieber Karl, 94.

HARRY DUKE BEATS SIMON W.

Sprinter from Harlem Fools the Latonia Wise Men—Kitty B. Wins at Nine Furlongs.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Harry Duke, a recent arrival from Harlem, beat a speedy lot, including Simon W., in this afternoon's best race, a six-furlong dash, and did it rather handily in only fair time for the track. Simon W. was the choice, and enough big money went on him to keep his price from going above 3 to 5. Harry Duke was also the medium of strong support, a good commission from St. Louis going in on him at 2 to 1. The result might have been different if Harry Duke had not pinned Orimar in on the rail from the eighth pole to below the sixteenth. Conley, who rode Orimar, claimed a foul, but the judges did not see it. Simon W. was miserably ridden, Reiff getting him cut off several times.

Weather clear, track fast.

First race, maiden 2-year-old colts, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
15—1	Lenstock, 102 [Conley]	1	2^{1}	2^{h}	2^{1}	1^{nk}
5—2	Randazzo, 105 [C.Co'bs]	4	1^{2}	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{2}
4—1	First Call, 105 [Hart]	5	3^{1}	3^{2}	3^{2}	...

Time, 1:08¾. Commerce, 105 pounds; Lackman, 105; Ordain, 107; Provolo, 105; Bethlehem Star, 107; Col. Bramble, 110; Elidad, 105; Incidental, 105; Aureate, 107, ran as named. Start good. Won cleverly, place driving. Randazzo was tiring on end. Col. Bramble and Ordain showed speed.

Second race, all ages, 7 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—1	W'te Oak, 104 [J.M'ws]	1	5^{1}	3^{h}	4^{1}	1^{h}
11—5	Elano, 104 [C. Combs]	3	3^{h}	4^{1}	3^{h}	2^{2}
20—1	Momus, 97 [Chenault]	2	2^{1}	2^{h}	1^{h}	3^{h}

Time, 1:29½. Blitzen's Sister, 97 pounds; Lyllis, 102; Leasman, 100; Black Heart, 97; Holy Number, 102; Centum, 87; St. Helena, 100; Violet Parsons, 97; and Birmingham, 97, also ran. Start good. Won in a gallop. Black Heart led to stretch. Lyllis off badly, closed ground.

Third race, 3-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9—5	El Toro, 104 [Nutt]	2	2^{1}	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{1}
8—1	P'secutor, 104 [J.Ma'ws]	4	3^{h}	3^{h}	3^{1}	2^{1}
4—1	Rosendylle, 112 [C.C'bs]	3	4^{1}	4^{3}	4^{8}	3^{3}

Time, 1:50¼. Forsythe, 109 pounds; Rosny, 104; Brossart, 104; and Lassie Jean, 101, also ran. Start good; won ridden out. Forsythe, under pull first six furlongs, had nothing left.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1	Harry Duke, 110 [C.C'bs]	5	2^{h}	$2^{1/2}$	1^{1}	1^{1}
8—1	Orimar, 101 [Conley]	1	3^{1}	5^{1}	5^{1}	$2^{1/2}$
3—5	Simon W., 119 [C. Reiff]	3	$4^{1/2}$	$4^{1/2}$	$3^{1/2}$	3^{3}

Time, 1:14¾. Nick Carter, 105 pounds; Panchita II., 108; Lady Juliet, 94; and Ardath, 107, also ran. Start straggling. Won handily. Simon W. badly handled. Lady Juliet led to turn.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9—5	Kitty B., 108 [J. Hill]	2	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{1}	1^{1}
10—1	A. B. C., 102 [Conley]	3	3^{2}	3^{2}	3^{1}	2^{h}
8—5	Fresco, 97 [Nutt]	6	6^{5}	6^{10}	4^{h}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:55. Parson, 97; Carrie Lyle, 99; Pete Kitchen, 97; Rasper, 102; and Say On, 105, finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Carrie Lyle led to quarter by eight lengths, continued in front to eighth pole.

Sixth race—Same as second.

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—5	Whaterlou, 105 [Fall]	7	7	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{2}
6—1	Oral, 104 [J. Mathews]	2	5^{h}	6^{1}	3^{1}	2^{n}
7—1	Caddie C., 87 [Miller]	5	2^{h}	1^{h}	2^{1}	3^{6}

Time, 1:28¼. Tension, 90 pounds; Harry Thoburn, 102; Dr. Coop, 90; and My Maryland, 87, also ran. Start good. Won easily. Dr Coop showed much early speed. Whaterlou went to the front when ready.

Today's Entries.

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Santa Maria, John Boon, Alva, Annie M., 101 pounds; Roger B., Lawanda, Little Bille, Shield Bearer, 104; Solombbo, Uno, Onaretto, 109; King Charlie, 112.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—The Navy, We Know It, 91 pounds; Tonto, 93; Razondylle, 94; Three Bars, 97; Loneta, 99; Grayling, 102; Serf, Oscuro, 103; Takanassee, 104; Madeline, 110; J. H. C., 111.

Third race, selling, the Covington Autumn Stakes, 11-16 mile—Xaliassa, 91 pounds; Our Chance, 106; Jackanapes, Lady Irene, 105; Lillian Bell, 110.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Truxillo, 96 pounds; Lou Bramble, 110; Lord Zeni, 113; Loki, 120.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Bal Masque, Armorel, Lauretta B., Annie Brad, 100 pounds; Taffeta Silk, Found, Rotha, Virgie Cook, 102; Dayo, Esther R., 105; Spanish Princess, Merry Glenn, 110.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Sauterne, Sim W., Asaph, Alamo, Cyclone, Robinson, Elsie D., 104 pounds; High Test, Peacemaker, 109; Old Center, 112.

Good Card at Morris Park Today.

New York, Oct. 18.—Following are the entries for the races at Morris Park tomorrow:

First race, the Withers mile—Semper Ego, 125 pounds; Hugh Penny, 123; Sallie Cliquot, 123; Ben Ronald, 122; Cassette, 111.

Second race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Demagogue, 126 pounds; Kitefoot, 120; Scotch Plaid, 113; Banished, 111; Komurasaki, 110; Mont d'Or, 109; Lydian, 108; Miss Miriam, 105; Philip, 105; San Antonio, 105; Hindoonet, 104; Handpress, 102; Ortoland, 100; Helmsdale, 92; Whistling Coon, 90.

Third race, Autumn Stakes, 6 furlongs—Warrenton, 110 pounds; Blarney Stone, 102; Woodranger, 102; Blueway, 97; Sailor King, 97; Rabieca, 97; Saratoga, 94; Tinkler, 94.

Fourth race, Ramapo Handicap, Withers mile—Tillo, 116 pounds; Rensselaer, 124; On Deck, 123; Blue Devil, 109; Estaca, 107; Bannock, 105; Imperator, 104; Royal Rose, 103; Sunny Slope, 103; Lady Mitchell, 99; Howard S., 97.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 mile and 1 furlong—Ben Holiday, 126 pounds; The Winner, 123; Howard Mann, 122; Sir Walter, 122; Ben Eder, 120; Dr. Catlett, 120; Don de Oro, 119; Peep o' Day, 118; Tom Cromwell, 116; Deerslayer, 115; Dutch Skater, 111; Challenger, 111; Hugh Penny, 102; Sue Kitty, 101; Knight of the Garter, 98.

Sixth race, October Hurdle Handicap, 1¾ miles—over six flights of hurdles—Waltzer, 156 pounds; Forget, 153; Brown Red, 137; Ajax, 136; Detective, 135; Valorous, 130.

LOUISVILLE MEETING OPENS.

Elloree and Heir-at-Law Capture Their Events Easily in Straight Heats.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—The Louisville Driving Fair association had a most auspicious opening this afternoon in its third annual fall meet. Characterized by almost perfect weather and an attractive card, including the best horses in their respective classes today's meeting was one of the best ever given by the association. With a fast track, sunshine, and a bracing atmosphere the ten days' meet was successfully begun. It is estimated that over 8,000 people passed through the gates.

The opening event was the 2:11 class, trotting, in which there were three scratches, leaving six to be sent away. Elloree was an odds-on favorite, and she was never in trouble at any part of the journey in any of the heats.

The second race, 2:07 pacing, was almost a repetition of the first, although Heir-at-Law, another odds-on favorite, had a little trouble when Lottie Lorraine showed the way in the first heat until within a few feet of the wire, when the former shoved his nose to the front and took the heat. The remaining two were won handily.

There were eleven starters in the 2:18 trotting event. Ed Geers captured the first heat with The Abbott, and after finishing second in the second and third heats was distanced in the fourth. Curta, the winner, finished fourth in the first, but won the next three, each in a fighting finish. Summaries:

First race, 2:11 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Elloree, by Axtell, ch. m. [Saunders]	1	1	1
Fred B., br. g. [Whitney]	4	2	2
Grace Hastings, ch. m. [Spears]	2	4	3
Athanis, br. s. [Geers]	3	3	4

Pilot Boy and Dick Hubbard distanced.
Time—2:10½; 2:12¼; 2:09¾.

Second race, 2:07 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Heir-at-Law, by Mambrino King, blk. s. [Geers]	1	1	1
Lottie Lorraine, b. m. [Hutchins]	2	2	3
Pearl Onward, br. m [Spears]	5	4	2
Directly, blk. s. [Walker]	3	3	4
Phenol, g. m. [Dunbar]	4	5	5

Time—2:08¼; 2:06¾; 2:07½.

Third race, 2:18 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Curta, by Highwood, b. g. [Wylie]	4	1	1	1
Philonides, br. s. [Fuller]	2	5	3	6
Mackey, g. g. [Saunders]	6	11	10	2
The Abbott, b. g. [Geers]	1	2	2	dis

Luxon, Louise Mack, Dufour, Doris Wilkes, Robert Lee, William Tell, and Tuna also started.
Time—2:13; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:14.

Successful Plunge on Frank Jaubert.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 18.—Only one favorite was first past the post today. It was in the third race, when Frank Jaubert, after being backed from 3 down to even money, won. Weather pleasant; track fast. Summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Laura May, 105 pounds [Shields], 6 to 1, won; Bouquet, 3 to 1, second; Sister Mamie, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Braxey, 103 pounds [Shields], 6 to 1, won; Shuttlecock, 4 to 5, second; Leoncie, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾.

Third race, selling, handicap, 1 mile—Frank Jaubert, 103 pounds [Shields], even, won; Otto H., 4 to 1, second; Charina, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Booze, 107 pounds [Walker], 5 to 1, won; Nover, 3 to 1, second; Ingomar, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Cave Spring, 107 pounds [McReynolds], 15 to 1, won; Odd Genius, even, second; Harry Lee, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾.

Notes of the Tracks.

W. H. Roller is said to have bet heavily on Miss Young yesterday.

There will be no racing at Harlem tomorrow, on account of the big pacing events at Ingalls Park, Joliet.

Benson & Arthur's Trilby, 4, by Springbok—imp. Annapolis, died at Harlem yesterday of catarrhal fever.

Assurances come from New Orleans that the yellow fever scare will be over by Nov. 1, and that racing will be successfully opened Nov. 13.

Judging by the poor race put up by the favorites Inspector Hunt would have stood a good chance in the second race had he got away from the post.

It is now announced Harlem will close on Thursday, Oct. 28, allowing the Indiana track to open on Saturday, Oct. 30. It is claimed all the horses that do not go to San Francisco will ship from Harlem to the Indiana course.

Bad for the Fighters at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The outcome of the first boxing match at the new arena on Tulane avenue, the unfortunate death of one of the participants, has put a quietus on "boxing matches" in this city or State.

Yesterday both the Mayor and the President of the club received notice from A. P. Simmons, Attorney General Cunningham's chief clerk and representative, that the State would not permit the "boxing contest" booked for tonight. Mr. Simmons yesterday received word from the club that legal measures would not be necessary to prevent the contest, as it would not take place. The postponement is caused by Jack Everhardt's illness with malarial fever. Everhardt says he will be ready in a few days, but the club will not permit him to fight. "Kid" McPartland at first wanted to claim the forfeit, but finally consented to await another opponent, and telegrams have been sent to Matthews, Jack Daley, Ziegler, and other pugilists with a view of getting one of them here by Monday night. In the meantime McPartland will go to Covington, in St. Tammany Parish, across the lake, which is wide open to refugees and has no fear of fever.

LONG RECORD RIDE.

Hoffbauer Makes New Triple Century Mark.

HIS TOTAL TIME 35:48:00.

Young Lincoln Club Cyclist Surpasses Minnemeyer.

PACEMAKING IS VERY POOR.

John A. Hoffbauer, a 19-year-old member of the Lincoln Cycling club, yesterday shattered the triple century record of 35:48:00 for Illinois and the West, established by Edward G. Minnemeyer Jr. last week. In his ride young Hoffbauer also established the first record for three continuous trips over the Libertyville-Waukegan century course, which is one of the recognized courses of the Century Road club of America. Hoffbauer covered the distance in 34:34:00, his actual riding time being twenty-seven hours.

The course chosen by Minnemeyer last week for his ride extended from the North Side water works along the lake shore road to a point eleven miles north of Waukegan, exactly fifty miles. This was covered six times. The course taken by Hoffbauer was some miles longer than this and over roads which do not compare favorably with those traversed by Minnemeyer. Hoffbauer was checked and timed the entire distance in accordance with the rules of the Century Road club, and was paced most of the way. Owing to imperfect arrangements, however, the pacemaking was not satisfactory.

Hoffbauer started on his first century from the North Side water works at 7:11 p. m. Saturday evening and arrived at Waukegan at 11:50 p. m. He was back in Chicago at 4:20 a. m. Sunday. He rested for one hour and began his second century at 5:20 a. m., finishing this ride at 2:56 p. m. After a rest of two hours and twenty minutes he again left the water works on his third century. He spent half an hour obtaining a pacemaker at the Lincoln clubhouse, but was again in Waukegan at 12:20 a. m. Monday. Hoffbauer finished his third century at 5:45 a. m. He finished fresh and the last part of the ride rode at a fourteen-mile gait.

Several mishaps were encountered by Hoffbauer on his journey. He was accompanied by E. F. Elfers on his first century. While pushing against a fierce head wind Elfers had three falls. On the return trip a tandem team ran into Elfers at Evanston, upsetting both himself and Hoffbauer. Elfer's wheel was disabled and Hoffbauer came into the city alone. On the second century Hoffbauer was paced by O. J. Volkman and H. W. Immke, Lincoln club men. J. M. Van Doozer and Thomas West started with Hoffbauer on his last trip over the course. West was, however, lost at Oak Glen and Van Doozer was left behind at Wheeling on the return to Chicago.

Hoffbauer rode two double centuries last month, riding one Sept. 26, unpaced, in 18:42. His riding is all the more remarkable as he learned to ride only last year and rode his first century three months ago.

DEATH FROM OVEREXERTION.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Football Player Rich's Case—Possibly Another Fatality.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There is a pathetic story surrounding the death of Benjamin Rich, half back of the Tyrone, Pa., football team, killed in a game on Saturday. Rich's mother came to this city on Saturday morning to visit friends. Just before her departure she pleaded with her son not to play football. The game's temptation was too much for the lad, however, and he disobeyed his mother. The poor woman soon after reaching here was apprised of her son's death. The Coroner's jury has decided that death was caused by internal hemorrhage of the brain superinduced by overexertion and a fall while tackling J. H. Miller and striking his head on the ground or a stone. Six players on both teams gave practically the same testimony—that Rich had tackled Miller and that both had gone down together, Rich underneath. The game was free from slugging.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—As a result of injuries received in the football match Saturday afternoon with Stevens Point Maurice E. Moran, left end of the Supeior eleven, may not recover. The game was quiet, but hard fought, and Superior's eleven took big chances. Moran got the ball and started for a run when he was stopped by a Stevens Point man, who perpetrated a foul tackle. Moran fell to the ground heavily, being caught by the feet, and, though he finished the game, he was carried home. Since then his injuries have been more pronounced, and physicians who have been in constant attendance upon him pronounce his injuries very grave. He received internal injuries about the kidneys. As a result of the affair football may receive a severe setback at the head of the lake.

McCluskey to Join Northwestern.

Van Doozer put his tired and stiff remnants of football men through a signal practice on Sheppard Field yesterday. The players themselves are thoroughly discouraged and showed little spirit in the work. Paul Noyes took charge of the line men and did his best to stir the men up. His efforts were confined chiefly to training an interference which could assist the backs in their play on Saturday if they get the ball for offensive work at all.

The practice was secret, but some of the plans of the coaches leaked out. McCluskey, a strong tackle of former days, will be prevailed upon to take his old position and allow Andrews to go over to one of the ends. Gloss of last year's team will be at right end for Saturday, and the line will gain materially in strength thereby. With Perry and Libberton behind the line Hunter may be able to make a respectable showing on Marshall Field.

Culver and Sheppard will be out today to assist in bracing up the men.

Poor Work by Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania's practice at Franklin Field today was the most wretched exhibition of fumbling and general demoralization seen on the local gridiron this season. The scrubs not only ran through the whole varsity team for repeated gains of thirty and forty yards, but they carried the ball over the goal line three times for touchdowns. This great slump in form was partly due to a new system of signals and the fact that the varsity played practically a substitute back field, Weeks and Fortesque being the halves, Walker full back, and Hedges quarter. The fact that Hedges was played at quarter makes it look as if Coach Woodruff inteneds to have him receive the ball on Saturday, and it would not be at all surprising if Walker were played at full back and Captain Minds at half. Walker is kicking better than any man on the squad, and his live bucking of late has been sensational. Morice's drop kicking is a great point in his favor.

Harvard Scrub Scores Twice.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Harvard varsity eleven was given another dose of football medicine this afternoon. So exasperated did the team become at times that slugging was the feature. Last week the second eleven scored the only touchdown that had been made on the varsity this year. Not satisfied with that, Captain Wadsworth got after his men today until the end of the practice saw two touchdowns by the second. Swain, who played left tackle today in place of "Beef" Wheeler, played a better game than Wheeler has done thus far this season. Warren and Haughton were both tried at full back, and both were slow. The work of Lewis at end was as good as has been seen on Soldiers' Field this year.

Wefers to Be Tried for Professionalism

New York, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Registration committee and the Board of Governors of the American Athletic union have decided that the charges of professionalism made against Wefers and Cosgrove are too serious to allow them to go unnoticed, and the two men are to have a public trial on Nov. 13. A meeting of the governors and two members of the committee was held a few days ago and this course was agreed on. The investigation is the result of correspondence between President McMillan and James A. Ahearn of Worcester, Mass., in regard to Wefers' appearance at that place. The evidence against Cosgrove is a letter written by W. Deyo of Albany to H. S. Cornish.

Baltimore, 10; All Americans, 1.

Dayton, O., Oct. 18.—Five hundred people witnessed the one-sided baseball game this afternoon. The weather was pleasant, but for lack of interest the crowd began to leave before the game closed. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	4	*	—10
All Americans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Batteries—Horton and Clark; Hastings and Donahue.

Bald Defeats Loughead.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Tonight, at the Coliseum track in this city, Eddie Bald of Buffalo and Fred Loughead, the Canadian champion, rode the first heat of a match race for a purse offered by the Coliseum company, Bald winning in 6:57 3-5. The distance was three miles, and a large crowd witnessed the contest. The race will be ridden to a conclusion tomorrow night.

McCoy and Hall "Fake."

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18.—Kid McCoy and Jim Hall of Australia met at the Quaker City Athletic club tonight for a six-round bout, but the affair was such a palpable "fake" that the referee called it off in the fifth and declared it no contest. The meeting of Jack O'Brien and Martin Judge was stopped in the first round for a like reason.

C. A. A. GETS SCHUTTLER.

BIG GUARD FROM THE ILLINOIS CYCLING CLUB TEAM.

Former Minnesota Tackle to Take the Place of Hinckley, Who Will Be Played Back of the Line—Is Heavy and Has Had Experience—Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Football Player Rich Does Not Locate the Blame.

Recognizing that the C. A. A. line is weak on the left side Captain Draper has made a shakeup which will put that part of the line on an entirely different basis and may make it fully as strong as the right wing. He has taken Hinckley, the ex-Beloit tackle, center rush, and half back, from the position of tackle, and in his place goes one of the best men in the West. Schuttler, the big guard and tackle of the Illinois Cycling club team and ex-Minnesota tackle, is the latest addition to the C. A. A. talent. A tackle weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds is bound to make a big factor in a game, Captain Draper thinks. Schuttler played that position at Minnesota and has had good coaching at the place. At present he is in excellent condition and in all probability he will go East with the team. Hinckley will be taken back to half and to see how valuable a ground gainer he is one has only to look at his Beloit record, where he was the mainstay of the team. With this addition Captain Draper has enough half backs, all good men, to stock any team.

Choinnard will be put into quarter and will alternate with McDaniels in the games. Choinnard has the advantage over "Mac" in weight, but his passing cannot be said to excel that of the crack little quarter. Baeder has been laid off, as he is overtrained, and he does only light work.

Next Saturday the team will line up against the First Regiment team, and Captain Draper will adopt a new plan of playing, which, he says, will surprise the soldiers.

Missouri, 6; Iowa Wesleyan, 4.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Missouri University football team defeated the Iowa Wesleyan eleven here this afternoon by a score of 6 to 4. The game was hard fought from start to finish, both teams playing an excellent game. Missouri outclassed the Iowans behind the line, while the Hawkeye men were the heaviest and strongest in the line. After a series of line rushes Weibly scored a touchdown for Iowa. Lambert missed the goal. On the lineup, after a series of plays, Troy made a brilliant run from the center of the field, scoring a touchdown for Missouri Kirk kicked the goal. In the second half neither team scored.

The Iowa team averaged 171 pounds, while the Missourians weighed only 158 to the man. The interference and general team work of the Missouri eleven was good, while the individual play of the Iowans was best. It was rumored that the Iowa team had a couple of ringers from the University of Chicago. They wore black and maroon sweaters, and one was heard to remark that he had to get back to Chicago by 10 o'clock tomorrow for a class. The teams lined up as follows:

Iowa.		Missouri.	
Weibly	R. E.	Perry	L. E.
Van Horn	R. T.	Cramer	L. T.
Siberts	R. G.	Hill	L. G.
Evans	C.	Cox	C.
Weibly	L. G.	Parker	R. G.
Maston	L. T.	Fast	R. T.
Siberts	L. E.	Gentry	R. E.
Barton	Q. B.	Bongarth	Q. B.
Husten	R. H. B.	Liggett	L. H. B.
Beckwith	L. H. B.	Troy	R. H. B.
Palmer	F. B.	Kirk	F. B.

Substitutes—For Iowa, Helphrey, Lambert, Green; for Missouri, Phillips, Woodson, Harris. Score—Missouri, 6; Iowa, 4. Place and date—Columbia, Mo., Oct. 18. Touchdowns—Weibly, Troy. Goals from touchdowns—Kirk.

Yale's Heavy Ends.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Two changes were tried by the Yale varsity coachers today. Abbott, who has been playing tackle all the year, and who was substitute in that position all last season, was shoved along to end. He went into every play with dash and showed more speed and judgment in nailing the backs on punts than has any end on the team this year. He looks like a fixture at one end and Chamberlain on the other. Each weighs about 170 pounds, and they are the heaviest ends Yale has had in years. The other change was shoving Chadwick off at center and replacing him with Cutten, who played there till two weeks ago. Marshall played center on the scrubs and made a great showing. He outgeneraled Cutten in all the fine points of the game, but allowance must be made for the latter because he has been off the field for two weeks with a sprained knee. Quarterback Ely will probably return and play on Wednesday, when Brown appears here. Laurie Bliss, half back four years ago, arrived today and will spend a week as coach. Thorne, Butterworth, and Louis Hinkey are also with the players. Billy Hale, a substitute for tackle, was knocked out by a kick on the head today, but revived after resting on the bleachers half an hour.

Poe Again Playing at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Although most of the men are bruised and tired from Saturday's game, there was not the slightest symptom of a letup in the practice this afternoon. The varsity was put through a long, tedious signal practice, in which all the regular players took part excepting Kelly and Baird, both of whom appear to be slightly overtrained. Arthur Poe got into the game for the first time in two weeks. His passing showed the lack of practice, but he gave the signals quickly and ran the team in fairly good shape. The coachers are hoping he will improve, in order that Baird may have a chance to save himself as much as possible in the parctice and smaller games. "Pop" Warren, Captain of the '91 eleven, was on the field. W. Church, left tackle on last year's championship eleven, is expected this week. He will be played on the scrub against Eddie Holt.

Poor Work at Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Saturday's victory seems to have been too much for the varsity, for the team put up a wretched practice today against the scrubs. In twenty minutes' play the scrubs kept the ball in the varsity territory all the time, and tore up the Michigan line for big gains continually. Steckle, who played tackle, showed up particularly strong, and was responsible for many of the gains. He played a better game than either one of the Michigan tackles. The coaches are worrying about the Oberlin game. This team has been showing up so well it appears that the varsity will have to take a big brace or next Saturday's contest will prove a Waterloo. Whitcomb, the Exeter man, was out today for the first time. He played half on last year's Exeter team and gained quite a reputation in the East.

Coach Lehmann's Departure.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18.—Rudolph C. Lehmann, the coach of the Harvard Varsity boat crew, has definitely decided to leave England on the White Star liner Teutonic, which arrives in New York Nov. 3. He will proceed immediately to Boston. Mr. Lehmann will be accompanied by Henry Willis, the Leander oarsman. J. C. Goldie, No. 7 of the Leander crew and the probable coach of the Cambridge eight this year, is expected to come over two weeks later.

Punts from the Gridiron.

The Bennett A. A. football team of Bennett Medical College will play the Hahnemann Medics' football team at 3:30 this afternoon at Washington Park.

Captain Hendert of the Armour "Tech" football team has resigned, owing to injuries which he received in the game with the Physicians and Surgeons. The team will elect a new Captain tonight. Brooks, who played for several years in the Eggleston Athletic team, will probably be elected to the place.

Golf at Wheaton on Saturday.

Invitations were issued yesterday for the annual golf tournament at Wheaton for the Caton Cup. This emblem will be presented by Mrs. Arthur Caton to the woman player of the most skillful team at a tournament of mixed foursome play. The winning man will receive a souvenir. The contest will take place at Wheaton next Saturday. It is open to all members of the National Golf association, and is practically for the mixed championship of the West. At least a dozen teams from various parts of the city are expected to compete.

General Sporting Notes.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 18.—W. C. Sanger, the bicyclist, arrived here today, and will at once begin training for the purpose of riding for the unpaced records for a quarter mile, a half mile, and a mile.

The Armour "Tech" track team will elect its Captain this afternoon for the coming year. Longnecker, who has been Captain for the last two years and one of the best athletes in the "Tech," will probably be reëlected.

Several billiard room keepers met at Rhines' room, 178 Adams street, yesterday and decided on the preliminaries for a cushion carom and a pool tournament. Games will be 40 points cushion caroms and 100 points pool. Entries will close Oct. 25.

"Bill" Dahlen, who has been playing shortstop with the All Americas, arrived in Chicago yesterday and will rest up a few days before rejoining the team. He was injured a few days ago. The All Americas will not be seen in Chicago.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—George A. Banker, the noted cycle racer who retired two years ago, has decided to return to the track. He will accompany Arthur Zimmerman to France next season. Zimmy and Banker were steadfast friends when they raced, and the Jerseyman induced the Pittsburg man to reconsider his retirement.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—John Coughlan of the Dolphin Swimming and Boating club yesterday swam across the Golden Gate from Fort Point to Lime Point. He swam against a floodtide and made the distance in 52 minutes. A large number of people in boats accompanied the swimmer. This is the first time any one has swam across the Golden Gate from point to point. Cavill, the Australian, swam from Lime Point, intending to land at Fort Point, but he was carried far beyond the fort on the beach.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The second day's play of the fall tennis tournament was seen by a large crowd. Two freshmen, Chandler and young Danforth, in particular give promise of excellent work. Summaries: First class, singles—First round, Harvey beat Raymond, 6—1, 6—0. Second round, Mee beat Wood, 6—3, 6—0. Second class, singles—Preliminary round, Wilbur beat Flansberg, 6—3, 6—0; Gernegan beat Campbell, 6—1, 6—2. First round, Mee beat Collidge, 6—3, 6—0; Chandler beat Felker, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—Preliminary round, Lamb and H. Danforth beat Maher and Raymond, 6—2, 6—4.

A Good Investment.—O. F. C. whisky in bottles is guaranteed by the United States government as absolutely pure. Notice internal revenue stamp on neck of bottle.

PALMER THE WINNER

Dave Sullivan Defeated by the English Bantam.

THEY FIGHT IN LONDON.

American Weeps When Decision Is Given Against Him.

BOUTS IN CHICAGO CLUBS.

London, Oct. 18.—"Pedlar" Palmer, the bantam weight champion of England, and "Dave" Sullivan of Boston met this evening at the National Sporting club, at 116 pounds, to compete for the bantam championship of the world, a purse of $3,500, and a side bet of $1,000. The contest was won by Palmer in twenty rounds.

The men entered the ring at 9 o'clock. The clubroom was crowded. There was a half-pound difference in weight in favor of Sullivan, but the betting was 2 to 1 in favor of the Englishman. Both appeared perfectly trained.

As early as the third round Sullivan was twice cautioned for holding. In the fifth Palmer just missed an uppercut which might have settled matters. He had the better of the exchanges from the beginning, but Sullivan made a plucky fight throughout.

In the ninth and tenth rounds Sullivan forced the fighting and really had the better of his opponent until the last half-minute of the tenth, when Palmer steadied him with a couple of fine punches in the face. In the following rounds Sullivan was clever and strong, but unable to make headway against the little Englishman's superior skill.

In the thirteenth round Sullivan got in his left, but was again cautioned for holding and hitting too low. In the fourteenth Palmer damaged his opponent's face, and in the fifteenth Sullivan was evidently getting weak. But he managed to land his left and right on Palmer's ribs, and in the succeeding rounds showed lots of pluck, in spite of his weakness. Palmer seemed content with his previous work and just maintained his advantage. In the eighteenth round Sullivan tried all he knew to bring off a knock out, but failed. In the nineteenth the American reached the face and head of the Englishman, but received severe punishment in return on the nose and mouth.

In the twentieth Sullivan again forced the fighting, but Palmer won with a lot of points.

Sullivan was so much upset by his defeat that he wept, but his game efforts have secured him many friends, and he may be congratulated on having made Palmer exert himself more than any other lad the Englishman has ever met.

After the contest it was ascertained that Palmer had injured both hands during the eleventh round, the right being practically useless.

As soon as Sullivan heard Palmer declared the victor he begged earnestly for another match.

Preceding the main contest Jerry Driscoll, champion of the English navy, beat Freeman Martin of Nova Scotia in six rounds, and John Hughes of London beat George Reynolds of America in eight rounds.

BOXING BEFORE LOCAL CLUBS.

Jack Daly Gets the Decision Over Con Coleman—Queer Go at Hanlon's Court.

Some good boxing was seen last night at Kadish Hall, where the Ontario Boat club held an athletic entertainment. The majority of the bouts were of the sort to please the crowd. Young Scotty, in his go with Dave Williams, exhibited some clever dodging, as well as good in-fighting, but the bout was tame. Two of the bouts were mediocre, but the crowd was repaid by a good wind-up between Jack Daly and Con Coleman, who went through six rounds of clever work. Daly was given the decision. Billy Stift refereed. Next Monday Al Shrosbee and Ed Butler will go six rounds in the wind-up.

Danny Doyle had seemingly the better of his bout with Mike Carroll at McGurn's last night, but the referee decided the event a draw, much to the satisfaction of the spectators.

Hanlon's handball court last night was the scene of a boxing bout between Perry Queenan and Ole Oleson, the latter of Milwaukee, which from the point of ring tactics was as remarkable as has ever been seen. The bout was a terrific one for three rounds until Oleson became weak and squared off against the ropes, leaving only his shoulder as a mark, and putting Queenan in a queer position. The Milwaukeean also used tripping tactics, and in the middle of the fifth round the bout was stopped, and Queenan given the decision. Jack Nelson and "Moonshine," and Jim Lawson and Jack McBride furnished lively but friendly settos. "Kid" Wood of Indiana and George Dempsey opened the program with a lively bout, and the pair seemed so well matched that it was called a draw.

Maher and Ruhlin.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Peter Maher's managers announce today that they will accept Billy Madden's challenge on behalf of Gus Ruhlin, the Akron, O., giant. "We will match Maher against Ruhlin for $2,500 a side," says John Quinn. This match will not prevent Maher's men from nagging Corbett for a contest. Quinn is bitter in his denunciation of Jim Corbett for his refusal to meet Maher. Said he: "Corbett never whipped a good man in his whole career. Look over his record and you will think so. He is dead afraid of three men, Maher, Sharkey, and Goddard, and couldn't be paid to meet them. Fitzsimmons told Maher three weeks ago to go after Corbett, 'I have retired,' said Fitz, 'and you can whip Pretty Jim easily.' Those were his exact words."

Gardner's Win and Lose.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," knocked out Luke Stevens of Buffalo in the sixth round before the Rienzi Athletic club tonight. A left smash on the jaw at short range did the business. The preliminary go was furnished by "Kid" Goulette of this city and Eddie Gardner, a brother of Oscar. They boxed ten rounds. Goulette got the decision.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, Oct. 18, 1897:

Union Park-ct., 164 n of Lake-st., e f, 19x144, Oct. 1 [F. P. Burchard to O. D. Hadsell]	$ 2,250
Van Buren-st., bet Central Park and St. Louis-avs., n f, 25x125, Oct. 15 [A. M. Lukey to M. J. Pack]	6,750
Harding-av., 426 n of Lake-st., e f, 25x124, Oct. 15 [M. J. Pack to G. Parker]	5,000
Fletcher-st., 206 w of W. Ravenswood Park, s f, 25x125, Oct. 12 [A. Bailey to S. Brown Jr.]	2,200
Nelson-st., 203 w of Wolcott, n f, 25x125, Oct. 12 [same to same]	2,325
Nelson-st., 184 e of Wolcott, n f, 25x125, Oct. 12 [same to same]	2,425
Sangamon-st., 242 s of 64th, e f, 31¼x124, Oct. 12 [J. Reinert to C. Neville]	5,700
Lincoln-av., 128 s e of Warren, s w f, 25x125, Feb. 1 [E. Rudolph to W. Moeller]	1,050
Pensacola-av., 187¼ w of Hoyne, s f, 37½x125, Oct. 16 [E. H. Ashenden to W. H. Mulholand]	1,200
W. 22d-st., s e cor Whipple, n f, 48x125, and other property, Aug. 18 [A. Katarzyna to P. G. Dankomski]	3,500
Prairie-av., bet 60th and 61st-sts., e f, 28x162¾, Oct. 15 [M. S. Partridge to C. M. Freeman]	2,565
Greenwood-av., 325 s of 91st-st., e f, 50x124, Oct. 12 [C. M. Poague to S. M. Bushnell]	2,500
Vernon-av., s w cor 65th-st., e f, 96x122, Oct. 16 [A. Despres to F. Wendt]	6,000
Union-av., 75 s of 45th-st., e f, 37¼x124, Oct. 8 [F. A. Clark to E. J. Miller]	6,500
W. 24th-st., 126 W. of Rockwell, n f, 125x81, and other property, Aug. 18 [A. Kalarzyna to J. Kuta]	6,700
S. 42d-ct., 77 n of 30th-st., w f, 25x125, July 1 [J. V. Allen to W. A. Gray]	1,700
Douglas-blvd., 325 e of Central Park-av., s f, 25x188, Sept. 29 [J. J. Reilly to K. E. Adams et al.]	2,050
Taylor-st., s e cor May, n f, 53x95, Oct. 14 [M. J. Farley to J. J. Farley et al.]	3,340
Grand-blvd., 157 s of 47th-st., e f, 50x159, Oct. 15 [M. in C. to S. A. Tolman]	8,000
Austin-av., 76 e of Carpenter-st., s f, 40x116, Oct. 13 [M. in C. to A. Hamilton]	8,538
Hamburg-st., 116 e of Western-av., n f, 48x100, Oct. 16 [E. L. Ashenden to W. H. Mulholand]	3,200
Courtland-st., 250 w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125, Oct. 2 [H. Rasmussen to P. Speikermann]	3,500
L. 13 to 15, B. 2, Murphy add., Rogers Park, Oct. 15 [C. E. Schubert to J. Harties]	1,500
Hermitage-av., 264 n of 49th-st., e f, 24x124½, Oct. 11 [F. Maniszewski to J. Sevafiniak]	1,200
Douglas-blvd., 184 e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x120, Aug. 3 [V. Janorski to M. Szoller]	10,000
Douglas-blvd., 57 n of Grenshaw-st., e f, 25x139¾, Oct. 16 [P. Moore to M. A. Mahoney]	3,000
Lake-st., 275 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 25x130 more or less, and other property, Oct. 14 [F. Kutz to G. Raabe]	3,600
Lincoln-av., 166 n of Bloomingdale, e f, 24x125, Oct. 16 [A. C. Maynard to T. Murphy]	1,700
Mozart-st., 225 s of Armitage-av., w f, 25x100, Sept. 23 [A. N. Nelson to F. T. Tillesen]	3,500
Oakley-av., 383 s of Montrose-blvd., e f, 25x124, Oct. 16 [A. Fehlberg to H. Lueders]	1,175
Park-av., 228 w of Oakley, n f, 22x120, Oct. 2 [J. Wells to H. S. Rand]	3,500
Armitage-av., 190 e of Kedzie, s f, 44x200, Sept. 7 [H. H. Sloan to E. E. Vehmeyer]	3,500
Milwaukee-av., 113 n w of Edgewood, n e f, 24x113 9-10, Sept. 7 [same to same]	3,500
Norwood-av., 491 w of Evanston, n f, 50x123, Oct. 13 [J. L. Cochran to O. M. de Bruyn]	2,000
Cosgrove-av., s e cor Ravenswood Park, 37½x93¼, Oct. 16 [W. H. Mulholand to	

E. L. Ashenden]	5,000
Redfield-st., s e cor McHenry, n f, 50x105; Stein-st., 237 n of Redfield, e f, 25x156, Oct. 9 [J. W. Schlachter to Gates Iron works]	27,500
Union-av., 359 s of 64th-st., e f, 25x100, Oct. 18 [V. Vasselbaum to J. De Busi Jr.]	2,500
Mospratt-st., s w cor 32d, e f, 24x124, Oct. 9 [K. Bartkowiak to T. Bartkowiak]	5,000
Wood-st., 100 n of Polk, w f, 50x123, Oct. 11 [J. Alt to G. E. Alt]	5,000
Colorado-av., 119 e of S. 48th-av., s f, 50x152½, Oct. 16 [J. De Busi to V. Vasselbaum]	1,400
High-st., 253 s of Dunning-av., e f, 25x117, Oct. 12 [M. Usdrofski to H. F. Usdrofski]	2,000
Johnston-av., 328 e of Sacramento, s f, 25x100, Sept. 27 [D. Sullivan to E. G. Wheeler]	4,500
N. 42d-av., 100 n of Wabansia, w f, 25x125, Oct. 15 [D. Thomas to S. J. Anderson]	2,000
Michigan-av., 59 s of 36th-st., w f, 56x143 7-10, Oct. 18 [Walter C. Gunn to Frank H. Scott]	28,000
48th-pl., 186 e of Grand-blvd., s f, 20x124¾, Sept. 16 [F. R. Woodruff to K. St. John]	12,500
Clinton-st., s w cor Randolph, e f, 128x149x116x99x50, more or less, undivided ⅞ interest, Oct. 15 [William T. Eaton and wife to Roswell Noble and Henry C. Middaugh]	125,000
Adams-st., 150 e of 5th-av., s f, 30x190, Nov. 26, 1861 [Timothy Wright and wife quit claims to Edward B. Escher]	10
Adams-st., 90 e of 5th-av., s f, 90x190, Nov. 28, 1881 [Edward B. Escher quit claims to William F. Whitehouse]	5
Same property, Oct. 5 [William F. Whitehouse and wife quit claims to Joseph Leiter]	5
Adams-st., 140 e of 5th-av., s f, 40x190, Sept. 7 [William F. Whitehouse and wife to Joseph Leiter]	180,000
Adams-st., 90 e of 5th-av., s f, 50x190, Sept. 23 [Henry Strong and wife to Joseph Leiter]	220,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO MILEAGE BOOKS, ONE ON C. N. W. R. R., No. 16,670, one on C., M. St. P., D. 32,810, both containing about 3,300 miles, made out to C. F. SANTEE, and two excess baggage books on above roads, and about $17 in money. Will give $10 and the money in wallet for return of above property to A. W. WHEELOCK, Rockford, Ill. Call at the Auditorium on Tuesday at 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

LOST—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, COLLIE DOG; black and tan; white legs and breast; reward for return to Plaza Hotel.

LOST—A FRENCH POODLE, SHAVED LIKE lion, and one ear gone; $5 reward if delivered to 1901 Indiana-av.

FOUND—GOLD EYEGLASSES. OWNER ADdress 1143 Harvard-st.

LOST—SMALL SILVER WATCH; REWARD. J. H. LEONARD, 1032 Barry-av.

LOST—PUG PUPPY, FEMALE; RETURN TO 153 N. State-st.

LOST—A BUFF ANGORA CAT FROM 3311 Forest-av. Reward for its return.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TWO LADY TEACHERS EMployed Chicago schools last year, unemployed this, may secure a situation by addressing M 395, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON 1ST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—HOT SPRINGS, MUD BATHS, Mount Clemens, for rheumatism, kidney troubles, etc.; can save you $100 and over if you think of going there for treatment. Address HOT SPRINGS, Station R, Chicago.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR OUR WEEKLY MARket Review and "Statistics and Trading," containing valuable tables, etc.; we give reference of 75 banks. WM. R. HENNING & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED office man or salesman; ten years' experience in lumber, lath, saw-mill, and yard business; want position where work and ability are required; in office or elsewhere. Address M 827, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN office by a young man of 23, gaduate of Chicago schools and business college; excell in penmanship; first-class references and bond if necessary. Address M 469, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY CHRISTIAN young man as office hand; several years' experience; well recommended. M 826, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN AS bookkeeper or some similar occupation; best testimonials. Address M 391, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PLACE IN GENTS' furnishings during the holidays; am handy and experienced. Address M 388, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIPping clerk and first-class penman; can give A1 references; salary optional. M 470, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE work; best references. Address H 723, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ELECTRICIAN and engineer to build or operate lighting and power plant. Address M 365. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ALL-AROUND MASON and fire brick layer wants work; reasonable; references. H. MASKE, 575 N. California-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT house man; single, Swedish; can furnish first-class city references. Address WM. BERGQUIST, 113 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPErienced butler; understands housework thoroughly; very best city references; not afraid of work. Address H 504, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady young Swede, with the best of references, as coachman and general work around the house; city or suburbs; thoroughly understands care of fine horses; sober and strictly reliable; satisfaction guaranteed. M 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single Swedish man, thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and is a good, careful driver; willing to do general work in and around the house; sober and strictly reliable; best of references. Address M 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; MARried; no children; English; one that knows his work and can give first-class city references. Address M 823, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, COACHman; careful driver; good references. Address H 557, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT STEnographer and typewriter; 10 years' experience; good office man, accurate, reliable, good habits; first-class references. Address H 722, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, EMployed, stenographer and d. e. bookkeeper; $6 if permanent. Address M 482, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STEnographer, 7 years' experience, also bookkeeper, wants employment. Address H 501, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED male stenographer; excellent references. Address M 817, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-KNOWN young businessman, expert accountant and office manager, accustomed to management of large interests; lately manager of large manufactory, having full charge of business and finances; good opening desired more than salary. Address L 288, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 16 who has had 2 years' experience as stock boy in wholesale house wants some advancement; punctual, industrious, absolutely reliable; best of references. Address M 497, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS position around store for board, room, and small wages; Jewish family preferred; reference. Address W. PIPER, 58 Ellen-st.

SITUATION WANTED — JANITOR FLAT building or general work, residence, barn, and grounds; steam heat; experienced, trusty man; American; Chicago ref. Address M 832, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—$50 FOR A POSITION as motorman or conductor on the elevated or street railway. Address M 822, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG AMERIcan, anything honorable; good penman; knowledge of bookkeeping; references. M 384, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24 as fireman, manufactory or apartment building. JOS. WRETSTROM, 125 Hudson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN, EXPERIENCED in catering, would like to serve parties, luncheons and dinners. YOUNG, 4026 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS houseman or janitor; understand steam, etc. Address A. J., 3030 Princeton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR LAUNdress for rent of flat. Address R., 2536 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS porter in hotel or building; good references. Address M 475, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; of any kind. Address M 392, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR. 171 Oakwood-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; MARried; German. A. MICHALLECK, 6119 May-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement, good address, as cashier; age 40; cashier 3 yrs. at Palace Hotel, San Francisco; competent and correct; highest references. Address M 828, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CASHIER; YOUNG lady with 5 years' experience in restaurant, competent to aid employer in every way; mimeograph operator; small salary; refs. Address L 205, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY CASHIER, bookkeeper, or office assistant; wholesale house preferred; 3 years' experience, with No. 1 city references. Address M 371, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY CASHier in restaurant; work one month for experience and board; references. M 390, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL, for general housework. Call 2827 Fifth-av., 2d floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl, general housework; small family. Address C R 322, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in private family; references. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call 4247 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK and good laundress; references. 141 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL in small American family, general housework. Address 2852 N. Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK, BY experienced girl; references. IRA BERNER, 874 Ballou-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; North Side. 20 Oak-pl. A. NEWMAN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT AMERICAN girl, general housework in small family; South Side flat; references; good cook and laundress; answer by Wednesday noon; state number. Address N W 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CHAMBER WORK and serving; accustomed to the care of ladies' wardrobe and a good nurse. Address N M 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL, second work or light housework in 2d flat. 13 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — CAPABLE CHILD nurse, willing to assist second work; North or South Side. Please call or address 335 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WOMan, general housework; small family; South Side. Address M 387, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady to do housework in a small family; no washing; experienced; refs. 4937 Honore-st., Fl. A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl for general housework. Call at 202 39th-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a first-class family; home more of an object; wages $3 per week. Address M 818, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GERman nurse; best references; good sewer. MRS. SCHMIDT, 36 Ashland-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED lady for general housework or housekeeper. 311 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework. Call or address 2643 Princeton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress by experienced girl; reference. Address X G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, by competent girl; references. Address X G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Swedish girl as general housework; reference. Call or address 4559 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, WILLING girl for housework. 3447 Wentworth-av.

COMPETENT COOK AND SECOND GIRL. 3000 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL wants general housework. 24 E. 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, GENeral housework. 7407 St. Lawrence-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWING IN private family. 3742 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR LAUNdry and housework. Call 181 Oak-st., 3d floor.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED— IN PRIVATE FAMILY to do sewing or second work, and would like to go to school three nights a week. 4922 Princeton-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY DRESSMAKER to go out by the day. M 396, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING WANTED BY excellent fitter; $1.25 per day. 5317 Madison-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY OF ABILITY and refinement [now a widow], 46 yrs. old, through adverses is forced to seek employment as managing housekeeper; take entire care of household, or competent to run hotel; references given and required. Address M 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED LADY, 30, no incumbrance, desires position as housekeeper; best refs. Address M 471, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT widow of experience, preferring good home to high wages; references. Address M 467, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG widow; first-class references; for gentleman. Address H 562, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK GIRLS, private families only; Chicago's best domestic servants always on hand for city, suburbs, country. Established six years. MRS. CLARK, 69 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities, for private families only. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone North 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer, thoroughly competent to do any work, wants half-day position; piece work 10c page; Remington. Address M 496, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, young lady, Remington operator, not afraid of work; salary $6. Address M 494, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to play piano for dancing schools or parties; North Side preferred. Address M 477, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; neat, obliging, not afraid of work; salary $6. Address H 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, REfined young woman, as child's nurse; good seamstress; A 1 references. Address H 559, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and Remington operator; can furnish satisfactory references. M 481, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer, rapid and accurate on Remington; salary moderate. Address L 599, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER DEsires position; experienced; references. KITTIE LENHOSS, 719 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; salary $7. Address H 495, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC school teacher, with energy, experience, business talent, will coach; highest refs. H 360, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—TO DO SIMPLE CLERICAL work; good penman and best references; pay $8 per week to start. Address M 386, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—ONE capable of opening a set of books; salary $10; steady position; references. H 567, Tribune office.

CALLING CLERK—FOR CHARGING ORDERS, one familiar with watches and jewelry preferred; state age, experience, references, etc. Address M 833, Tribune office.

ENTRY CLERK—NEAT, VERY RAPID; EXperienced "from caller"; wholesale notion house; good references necessary. H 569, Tribune.

GERMAN—ABOUT 45 YEARS, GOOD HOME and will clothe you; also small salary to help around grocery. Inquire 2916 Armour-av.

SHOE CLERK—MUST SPEAK GERMAN AND English; references. 1740 N. Ashland-av.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO TRAVEL AND APPOINT AGENTS. Room 1316 Manhattan Bldg.

SALESMAN—CITY—FOR WRAPPERS AND skirts; one that controls trade; state former position. Address M 829, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN TO handle a de luxe book at a popular price. Address H 756, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CLOAK, WHO is competent to assist on floor. Apply 142-144 State-st.

SALESMEN—MY PRESENT SALESMEN ARE MAKING MONEY selling choice residence and business lots.

My properties are well located, finely improved, and SELL RAPIDLY on the easy installment plan. Those who have any business ability whatever can make money.

I WISH SEVERAL NEW SALESMEN. Can post you thoroughly in three days. No previous experience in real estate required. Am carrying 1,000 to 2,500 people on my excursions to inspect properties. You can sell home sites to them and earn good pay.

CALL IMMEDIATELY AT ROOM 607 MASONIC TEMPLE. S. E. GROSS.

SALESMEN—SMART, CAPABLE, AND WELL dressed men, with record as salesmen.
6 for Chicago.
10 for the country.
Unquestionable references required as to character and ability; good pay. Address H 556, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO WELL DRESSED MEN OF ability, good address, tact, and energy for important work in the larger towns; A1 references required; salary and commission. Address H 51-, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED CALENDAR salesmen. Chicago Art Calendar Co., cor Orleans and Ohio-sts.

SOLICITOR—EDUCATED AND CAPABLE TO establish stations Traveling Library University; references desired. Parmelee Library, 53 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL INTERESTS IN A MEXican plantation on monthly payments; splendid investment; big money. 1611 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—MAN TO TRAVEL, LOOK AFTER and appoint agents; good route; salary and expenses; permanent position to the right party; reference. Address envelope for reply, H 761, Tribune office.

Trades.

CRACKER BAKERS—EXPERIENCED, FOR night work in New York City. Apply immediately to American Biscuit & Mfg. Co., 1600 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

TINNER—
6245 Madison-av.

Employment Agencies.

ENTRY CLERK—VERY RAPID; EXTRA GOOD penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

EXTENDER—EXPERIENCED, RAPID MAN; good salary. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MERCANTILE HELP FURNISHED POSITIONS. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, R. 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—$7; BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer, $10. R. 1136, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—3, YOUNG MEN; PERMAnent. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

MAN—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, AGE 16 TO 20 yrs., living at home, to operate Remington machine and assist in general office work; chance for promotion; give experience, references, and salary expected. Address H 558, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for the postoffice or other civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

JANITOR HELPER—WARM ROOMS AND $8 per month. 51 University-pl.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee. Call 9 to 12 m. DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee. Call 9 to 12 m. DODD, MEAD & CO., Rand-McNally Bldg.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

[..]ARKER—A VERY EXPERIENCED AND [..] marker; good references required; wholesale [..] house. Address H 568, Tribune office.

[..]-EDUCATED, CAPABLE, TO REPRESENT [..] locality or in the city; men who have had [..] as teachers preferred. Address M 484.

[..]JECTS—SEND ADDRESS TO PROF. KING. [..] Pleasant-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

[..] LADY—BRIGHT—AS ENTRY CLERK; [..] who has had experience need only apply; [..] good penman. Apply with references; salary [..] Address H 563, Tribune office.

Domestics.

[..] OR WOMAN—EDUCATED—FOR LIGHT [..] work, companion for children; must be [..] seamstress. 5458 Cornell-av.

[..]GOOD—GENERAL HOUSEWORK; 1 [..] 1 cook. 3868 Cottage Grove.

[..]WORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; no washing. Apply [..]-av.

[..]WORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $5; references required. [..] Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

[..]KEEPER—BY A WIDOWER WITH ONE [..] in a country town. Address M 380, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

[..]KEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER — [..] experienced; $10. 1136, 108 La Salle.

[..] SUPPLIED MERCANTILE POSITIONS. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 1136, 108 [..]

Stenographers.

[..]GRAPHER—ONE FAMILIAR WITH [..] machine; also experienced in general [..] work; state salary, experience, and where [..] Address M 468, Tribune office.

[..]GRAPHER—EXPERIENCED; NONE [..] need apply. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock. [..] ASBURY & SON, 190 Michigan-av.

[..]GRAPHER—LADY; PART OF OFFICE [..] prominent building. M 498, Tribune office.

[..]GRAPHER—LADY; REMINGTON OPERATOR; also bookkeeper. 845, 34 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

[..]VASSER—A SUCCESSFUL LADY CANVASSER to handle a de luxe book at a popular [..] Address H 757, Tribune office.

[..]ERLY LADIES—2, TO SELL PROFITABLE [..] to families. 21 Quincy-st., Room 211.

[..]CH GIRL—YOUNG, AS COMPANION TO [..], one that does not speak English preferred. Apply 10 to 3 p. m., 1468 Michigan-av.

[..]BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL, SOUTH SIDE, [..] tickets. Address M 479, Tribune office.

[..]—TO LEARN DRESS CUTTING, DRESSMAKING, and ladies tailoring; make your own [..] while learning. R. 12, 271 Wabash-av.

[..]SMAID—FRENCH—AND TO ASSIST [..] grown children. 3311 Rhodes-av.

[..]—30 OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO HAVE [..] of skating and can teach. Apply [..] club, H. A. SIMMONS, Tattersall's, 16th [..] State-sts.

[..]—TO DO SILK EMBROIDERY; WORK [..] home; also Battenberg lacemakers and [..]; all materials furnished, with full instructions. 148 State-st., 5th floor.

[..]—TAKE HOME LIGHT WORK; [..] work all winter. 242 Wabash, Room 60.

[..]ICITORS—FOR CHEAP LODGINGS AT [..] Woman's Home, 396 Dearborn-st.

[..]MER—FIRST-CLASS. CALL AT D. B. [..] & CO.'S, at 11 a. m.

[..]MEN—CLEVER, OF GOOD APPEARANCE [..] address, can make money representing a [..] enterprise; anywhere; those having [..] school preferred. M 483, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

[..] MICHIGAN-AV. — FINE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, with modern improvements and [..] table; references exchanged.

[..] LAKE PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM; private family; no children; convenient to Ill. [Cen]tral and Cottage Grove-av. cars.

[..] MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front alcove room; board optional; walking distance.

[..] MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished front room, with first-class board.

[..] DREXEL-BLVD.—ROOMS AND BOARD; steam heat; line steam and cable.

[..] WOODLAND PARK, 34TH AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—Pleasant rooms; first-class table.

[..] RHODES-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED rooms; board if desired; all conveniences; cheap.

[..] MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM with board; convenient location; refs. required.

[..] DREXEL-BLVD. — PLEASANT LIGHT rooms, with excellent board, from $5 up.

[..] MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; steam heat; day board; references.

North Side.

[..] E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American plan; furnished rooms, single or en suite; private baths; also two suites unfurnished, with bath.

[..] RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), STATE and Van Buren-sts.; business center; 75c to $2 [..]; special weekly rates; steam heat, elevator.

BOARD WANTED.

[..]D — LADIES HAVING BOARDING-[..] or respectable private homes with rooms [..] kindly call 1404 Great Northern Bldg.

[..]D—BY YOUNG LADY IN STRICTLY PRIVATE family; north 47th-st., convenient to I. C.; [..] terms. Address M 824, Tribune office.

[..]D—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN, WITH [..]ly private family, on South Side. Address [..] Tribune office.

[..]D—REFINED YOUNG COUPLE WILL [..] for board and room, near I. C. Address [..] Tribune office.

[..]D—AND ROOM—COMFORTABLE, BY A [..]man, in Kenwood; private family preferred. Address H 570, Tribune office.

[..]D—AND ROOM—2 GENTS; WEST SIDE. [..] M 820, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

[..]NTED—ROOMMATE, BY YOUNG MAN; [..] board, private family. Address 130 Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

[..] RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. [..]-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and [..] new management; large and well-furnished [..] single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; [..] rate to permanent guests. BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

[..] RENT—"THE PARKER," 83-85 31ST-ST.—[..] cozy rooms; L. A. W. rates; bath, elevator [..] $2, with board $5 up; 21 meals, $3.50.

[..] RENT—[OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM] NEW[..] furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern [..]ments; for gentlemen only. 17 Congress.

[..] RENT—ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS; [..]sonable; use of bathroom, hot and cold water. [..] Indiana-av.

[..] RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; PRIVATE [..]; modern; Jewish preferred. 5930 South [..]

[..] RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS. 1907 MICHIGAN-av.

[..] RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE [..] light housekeeping. 3709 Ellis-av.

West Side.

[..] RENT—30 AND 32 OGDEN-AV., 2 ALCOVE [..] facing Union Park; elegantly furnished; [..] bath, hot and cold water; warm rooms; storm [..]; we invite those who appreciate pleasant [..] quarters, very reasonable, convenient to [..] and Metropolitan stations.

[..] RENT—FURNISHED STEAM-HEATED [..] in private family; convenient to the Met[..] and cars. 631 N. Hoyne-av., Wicker [..]

North Side.

[..] RENT—NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH [..] for one or two gentlemen. 390 E. Chicago-av.

[..] RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR ONE [..]; steam. 255 Ohio, 1st apartment.

[..] RENT—208 N. STATE, FLAT 16, PARLOR, [..] bedroom, $14; hall room, $7 monthly; bath.

[..] RENT—220½ CHESTNUT-ST., COMFORTABLE double and single rooms; steam heat.

Miscellaneous.

[..] RENT—ALL PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-[..] rooms or board call 1404 Great Northern [..] All information and assistance free.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—FOUR [..]furnished rooms, with heat and bath, by [..] and daughter for light housekeeping; [..] give particulars and price. M 374, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — LADY EMPLOYED [..] furnished room with use of kitchen in [..] private family near I. C. M 834, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

[..] RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV.—[..] stone front houses, 14 and 16 rms.; would [..] first-class boarding-house or private institution. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

[..] RENT—3228 AND 3230 WABASH-AV., 12 [..] each; fine order; rent very reasonable; [..] daily, 2 to 4, for inspection. Inquire B. D. [..]LOCUM, 104 5th-av.

[..] RENT—FINE HOUSE IN KENWOOD, FURNISHED; also furnished house on Prairie-av., [..]-st. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins.

[..] RENT—TEN ROOM STONE FRONT DWELLING facing Groveland-av., for about half price [..]; location best in city. Apply owner, [..] KEYES, 29 33d-st.

[..] RENT—328 45TH-ST., NR. DREXEL, MODERN 2-story brick, $25. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

[..] RENT—8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, 2238 [..]-av., $37.50 a month. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

[..] RENT—2417 SOUTH PARK-AV., FINE [..] front house; very cheap. Apply 204, 167 [..]

[..] RENT—52 33D-ST., LIGHT 8-ROOM HOUSE; [..] rooms; hardwood, gas ranges; very cheap;

North Side.

[..] RENT—420 DEARBORN-AV., A THREE-[..] and basement green stone front house, [..] finished in hardwood and containing [..]; third house from Lincoln Park; private [..] only; large stable in rear. R. D. [..] CO., 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—A 9-ROOM STEAM HEATED STONE front house on North Side, near south end Lincoln Park; a cozy home; modern in every way; heated from across the street at owner's expense; also gas range. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, ILL.—MODERN 12-room house, in excellent location; 5c fare; good schools; immediate possession; $20 per month. ROSE & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINELY LOCATED CHOICE STEAM heated flats, convenient to I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cars. 6 and 7 rooms, $18 and $20; 4 rooms, $15. KINNEY & STANDISH, 214 E. 55th-st., cor. Washington-av. Open evenings and Sunday.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, 8 rooms, $22; 4 blocks from the elevated station; finished in natural wood; every room newly decorated; shades, screens, laundries, storerooms; large, light, dry basement; brown stone front; nice lawn and paved street; unquestionably fine neighborhood. 6419-27 Champlain-av. PEABODY, HOUGHELING & CO.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS. THE ROCHESTER, Corner South Park-av. and 23d-st. 4 rooms, $25. Steam heat, elevator, gas ranges, all modern conveniences; best kept building on South Side. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—490-96 BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-room flats, in stone front building; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, laundry, storerooms, and janitor service; fine location; near elevated road and electric cars; rents reduced, $12.50 to $17.50. Janitor at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WE RECOMMEND THESE FLATS—Minnetonka, 3244-46 Wabash, seven rooms, all conveniences; extra fine; $35 to $40. "The Navarro," 6320 Drexel-av., stone front; all conveniences; L road and cable; 7 rooms; $25. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM HEATED FLATS; every modern convenience; in "The Montreal," Madison-av., no. of 63d-st., and "The Central," 62d-st., near Jackson Park; 3-room, $14 to $16; 4-room, $16 to $18; 7-room, $25 to $30; best transportation. Apply DORN & CO., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—IN SAVOY, 257 66TH-ST., STEAM heat, hot water, janitor service; the finest 6 and 7 room flats in Woodlawn; $25. N. BARSALOUX, 6325 Monroe-av.

TO RENT — THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av., n. of 33d-st., apartments of 2 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience; reasonable rental. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 42D AND BERKELEY-av., 5 and 7 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors; all conveniences; newly decorated; rent $27.50 up.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms; no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS, $10 TO $17; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; private storerooms; good light. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, 2327 COTTAGE Grove-av.; bath, etc.; $13. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN THE "FOLLANSBEE" and "Palo Alto." Office 174 23d-st., near Wabash. 'Phone So. 1172.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, 2327 COTTAGE Grove-av., bath, etc.; $13. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANT SMALL MODERN apartments, $12 to $25; one furnished; references. 3826 Rhodes-av. Call at bldg. The Royer.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOMS; $25 UP; STEAM heat; natural gas. 3731 Langley-av. Janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS—3537 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; steam, hot water, bathrooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, SOUTH SIDE; steam heat; $27.50. 1125, 153 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER KEDZIE AND LAKE, 6 rooms; bath, gas range; cheap; no children.

North Side.

TO RENT—632 LA SALLE-AV., OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park, modern 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, 2 bathrooms, cedar closet, laundry, drying-room, storerooms; south and east exposure. Keys 4th flat.

TO RENT—FLAT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, steam heat, gas range, hot and cold water; Chicago-av., near Rush; references required. Address M 495, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5, 6, 7 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED and unfurnished; the Florence, Bellevue, and Kirkwood; modern; near lake; walking distance. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS ONE BLOCK FROM south end of Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; $26 to $30. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1957 DEMING-CT., NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7-room heated flats; electric light, hot water, gas ranges, iceboxes, sideboards, mantels, polished floors, janitor service; all for $35 and $40.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR buildings rented place with us; we hustle for tenants, do not wait for them to come to us. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 308, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, NO. 300 43D-ST., S. w. cor. Evans-av., one block from Cottage Grove-av., suitable for dry goods store, drug store, or any first-class business. MATSON HILL, Owner, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 2936 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3 living rooms; low rent to good tenant. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 191 WABASH-AV., AND 2d floor. B. L. HONORE, 91, 140 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 677 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK of ten, opposite Turner's new bldg.; steam heat, arc light, and hot water furnished free; very cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM, 35X65, GROUND floor, steam heat, separate shipping and receiving doors; best corner light; cheap until May next. Inquire 120 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM HEATED store, 20x60, good stand for grocery. 355 Wells-st. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, GARDEN CITY Building, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st. All modern conveniences. Well adapted to manufacturers' agents. Office, Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH DESK, FRONT office. Apply APPLETON, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK AND ROOM, CENTRAL; commercial business. M 493, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. If looking for profitable business write at once. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND 25 CENTS IN stamps and receive postpaid 32 pictures of the nude in art. Art Publ. Co., 114 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.

CANVASSERS—FOR PREMIUM BOOKS AND guitar, zithers; best conditions. B. M. MAI, 146 Wells-st.

AGENTS TO SELL OUR 50C STORM DOOR; sample prepaid on receipt of price. American Storm Door Co., Port Huron, Mich.

AGENTS—I HAVE THE BEST THING IN town. DOLAN, Room 767 Palmer House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES—WINTERED—SINGLE OR BOX stalls; clay floors. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ills.

WANTED—GOOD COAL WAGON; WILL GIVE clear lot 25 miles out. Address L 256, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DOCTOR'S STANhope buggy; has had but little use; also a cob horse and harness. 205 28th-st.

WANTED—GOOD HOTEL 'BUS OR WAGONette; must be cheap. Address 416 E. Superior-st.

WANTED—DAPPLE GRAY BUGGY HORSE. 194 Washington-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LE FEVER 10 GAUGE HAMmerless gun for good 12 gauge gun; or will sell. Address M 819, Tribune office.

TO TRADE—RESTAURANT FOR GOOD ROOMing house that lady can run. Address M 472, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE CHIME CLOCK, worth $100; want diamond. L 202, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN RESTAURANT DOing good business; experience not necessary; in fact, I prefer a wide-awake business-man. Address M 474, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM ENGINES; ONE 14X24; the other 12x20; both in excellent condition; can be seen still in operation at the American Brewing Co., 922 N. Ashland-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITTING, and millinery; easy payments; unlimited lessons; night school. McDOWELL'S, R. 51, 78 State-st.

SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED—WINCHESTER RIFLE, 22 CALIber; must be in good condition. Address, with price, C R 335, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL KINDS SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING accurately, cheaply done. 412½ First Nat. Bank Bldg.

ACCOUNTANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTing; books opened, balanced, or closed; or position as general bookkeeper. M 831, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS IN VARIOUS parts of Chicago. Send at once for my list. Also contains pictures of Chicago in 1837 and Chicago in 1897. Gives description of lots by streets, so they can be readily found; also prices in plain figures. One year allowed on principal and interest in case of sickness, lack of work, or strike. Great time to invest. Everything else going up and lots are commencing to sell. Don't be afraid to figure on a lot. ROBERT C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., Room 815.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, UP TO date, beautiful lots, South and North Sides, exclusively residence property; finest list in city. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Cham. Com. Bld.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM STONE-FRONT, modern residence, near Ellis-av. and 42d-st.; price $5,500. This is the best bargain on the South Side. Easy terms. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER residence in Kenwood; expensive interior, choice location; price $18,000. Will take a smaller house on the North or West Side from $8,000 to $10,000 in part payment. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCE, 5129 to 5137 Madison-av.; $17,500 to $18,000; terms; modern, complete; choice location, near I. C. fast trains; open; see them; owner there daily.

FOR SALE — NORTHWEST CORNER EVERett-av. and 55th-st.; fronts the lake and only one block north of Jackson Park; will exchange for other porperty. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — NEW 3-FLAT BLDG., RENTS $1,450 year; sell so as to net 10 per cent; fine location; nr. Ally L. Owner, X R 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE, NO. 2917 MICH.-blvd.; also beautiful home on Drexel-blvd., near 44th-st. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—50X150 AND A GOOD FRAME house on Madison-av., near 48th-st., for $7,500. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 134 Monroe-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., HANDsome 3-story pressed brick building, containing 12 flats, all rented; price $40,000; one-half cash; no trade. FREDERICK W. ROCKFELLOW, 827, 108 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—66 LAKE SHORE-DRIVE, KNOWN as the Prof. Swing residence; will be sold cheap; for price and terms apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN A HOUSE and 93 feet, well located at Evanston. Also 100 feet on Michigan, near Lee. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 134 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE, CORNER Dearborn-av., east front, near Lincoln Park; will exchange. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS AND houses on ridge at Longwood (95th-st.), on Rock Island Railroad, being only suburban road connecting with union down-town loop. WILLIAM P. HILLIARD, Room 660, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST AND BEST LOTS FOR the price in Cook County; 50x177 ft., at Winnetka; $250 to $375; $5 monthly; only a few left, and price advances when electric road is completed. E. PERCY MAYNARD, 115 Dearborn-st. Residence, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE IN Franklin Park, lot 100x125; worth $5,500; bargain. Address M 814, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK PROPERty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE NORTHEAST CORner of Sixteenth-st. and Lombard-av.; also one acre southeast corner of 15th-st. and Lombard-av.; Mandell & Hyman's subdivision. M 821, Tribune.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR 12TH AND WEST 50th-sts. CHAFFEE, 100 Washington-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—AT ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, 10 acre orange and lemon grove, five years old, in finest cultivation; good crop of fruit now on trees; full water rights; $2,500; actually half value. OTIS JONES, 114 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, 20 acres in first-class location; splendidly adapted for olives, lemons, oranges, etc.; $250 cash. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA soon to examine property at Ontario offered at half its value; it would pay you to join it. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE TRACT, CLOSE IN, THAT owner will trade for clear property and cash. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—2-STORY BRICK FLATS ON THE West Side; if a bargain will sell quick. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS OR HOUSES FOR CHOICE Rogers Park vacant. H 561, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—80-ACRE FARM FOR HORSES or livery stock; large farm for other property. Address M 397, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments; short time loans made. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

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ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO IMPROVED and vacant real estate, and to build at lowest market rates; no delays as we pass on security. BODDIE BROTHERS, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 3371.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

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MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on choice vacant or improved real estate. Tel. M. 3012.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

$5,000 IN ONE OR TWO AMOUNTS ON A 1 SEcurity; also $10,000. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000 AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

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TO LOAN — ON VACANT OR IMPROVED—Money in amounts from $200 up; reasonable terms. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Com.

$200 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, improved or vacant; money on hand; no delay. A. H. WHITLEY, 615 Chamber of Com.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

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MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERAL SECURITY at reasonable rates by private party. H. H. INGHAN, Hotel Normandie, Michigan-av. and 12th-st.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO borrow money on their diamonds, jewelry, etc., please call Suite 512 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., 112 S. Clark-st. Strictly private and confidential.

LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS WITHOUT DElay or publicity. J. PADDON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED men; private party. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 54.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. You can borrow what you need on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS. You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially. It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION; YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ANY PERSON TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money, and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower. LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702. Near Monroe; also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PIanos—As we have a large sum of money on hand we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BORROWERS for this month only; come in and get our rates, which you will find the lowest in the city; you can have as much time as you desire in which to pay us back. WE MAKE NO CHARGE for DRAWING PAPERS; ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGE than the monthly interest. No publicity. No references required. HIGGINSON, 97 Washington-st., Room 25.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 851 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removing them from your possession; I loan to respectable people only and have the best class of trade in the city; to anyone that is temporarily embarrassed and wishes to obtain a loan privately and desires to be treated honestly call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, and may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds. City, village, and drainage warrants bought and sold. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

I LOAN HONEST PEOPLE, SCHOOL TEACHers, wholesale clerks, police, and firemen, accompanied by their wives; monthly payments; no publicity; please consult S. RICHARDSON, 130 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN SUMS from $25 to $5,000 on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities at lowest rates; part payments taken and costs reduced; business confidential. 70 La Salle-st., 3d floor, Room 34.

MONEY LOANED QUICKLY AND QUIETLY ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—$1,000 AT 10 PER CENT. ONE year; security $4,000, convertible. L 318, Tribune.

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KLONDIKE INFORMATION BUREAU—HOW to outfit and reach Alaska gold fields; legal and complete information; price 25c. Address, inclosing a 2c stamp, Klondike Information Bureau, 235-238 Occidental Block, Seattle, Wash.

KLONDIKE—A FORTUNE IN A FEW SHARES of stock to dredge 5,000 yards per day of the unfrozen bottom of the Yukon, which we know it is as rich as its tributaries. C. ORCHARDSON, 77 Clark-st.

KLONDIKE GOLD—MAP OF NEW FIELDS free; new route and other information. Alaska Mining and Trading Co., 204 Dearborn, Chicago.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. BENSEN'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies desiring an expert specialist in all delicate diseases of women; prompt relief and speedy cure in monthly irregularities; success guaranteed or money refunded; separate apartments for legitimate cases; experienced nurses always on hand; no matter what your trouble is we can help you. Call and see us in time. Consultation free. Located at 111-113 Honore-st. Take Madison-st. cable to the door. Down-town office, Hotel Richmond, cor. State and Van Buren-sts. Hours, 10 to 6. Room 4.

CHICAGO NOSE, THROAT AND EAR INSTITUTE—Treats medical and surgical diseases of the nose, throat, ears, and lungs only, and has every modern scientific instrument, apparatus, and treatment which, in the hands of our skilled physicians and surgeons, insure a cure. Examination and one treatment free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 218 La Salle-st., s. w. cor. Adams, Suite 702 to 704.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, between Ashland-blvd. and Laflin-st.—No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases; special apartments with first-class care for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free; it will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA, Graduate University of Edinburg. Skillful treatment of all diseases of women. Hours 10 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1. 78 State-st., Room 32.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; tumors, monthly irregularities a specialty; never failing method; painless; no operation; no danger; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph. Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

LADIES DESIRING CONFIDENTIAL MEDical advice, safe and sure in all complaints, or private home during illness of any kind, call on MRS. DR. SWARZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. DR. TAESCHLER, 358 W. RANDOLPH-st., licensed home for ladies; obstetrical cases, $15; board and care, $4 weekly and upwards; consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST.—cures all female troubles and monthly irregularities by never-failing method without operation or bad results; 23 years 'experience; private home.

CANCERS AND CANCEROUS TUMORS POSItively cured without any operation or cutting. Send for complete treatise on cancers, 253 W. Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill. DR. FRANKLIN BROOKS.

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MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 1 A. 209 STATE-ST.—Specialist in all delicate diseases of women; success guaranteed in every case undertaken.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'l specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 39 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. MARS, 334 W. 12TH-ST., ALL FEMALE irregularities treated for $5; letters answered.

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, DISEASES OF women. 3525 Indiana-av.

MRS. DR. MARTIN, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELicate diseases of women. 211 State-st., Room 1.

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FALL CLEARING SALE OF GOOD BICYCLES—

Ramblers,
Ideals,
Other makes,
New and second-hand.

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ANOTHER 4,000 BICYCLES AT AUCTION—SALES DAILY, 10:30 AND 2:30. We have got the dealers on the run. We are doing nearly all of the bicycle business in Chicago—could not fill our mail orders for three days last week. Follow the crowds and you won't go wrong. Every bearing guaranteed for TWO YEARS. Your money back if dissatisfied. All sizes, all styles, all grades. The Quick Sale Auction House, wide-awake sellers of everything. Wabash and Monroe.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; LARGE NEW Hall-Marvin safe; will trade for something else. Call 120 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-hand safes in city; lowest prices. 87 Randolph-st.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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The best in the world for tone and durability, and fully warranted.

Awarded highest honors by the jury at the World's Columbian Exposition. Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine these matchless instruments.

We are selling at low prices, either for cash or on easy payments.

Good second-hand pianos—Steinway, Chickering, Decker Bros., Knabe, Emerson, Hallet-Davis, Fisher, etc.; prices, uprights, $75 to $175 each; squares, $25 to $75 each.

$160 each, new upright pianos, full size, New York and Boston makers; warranted for seven years; terms to suit.

To Rent—200 fine new upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month; all kinds light wood casings; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, exchanged, and stored. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

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$160 BUYS A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, Eastern make, largest size, all improvements and on easy payments. DON'T MISS IT.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW ORGANS at $40; former price $60; various makes. Terms: $5 cash and $3 per month.

A FEW NEW KIMBALL PIANOS, elegant cases, carrying our full guaranty. THEY WILL BE SOLD at a GREAT REDUCTION on account of changes in catalogue.

USED REED ORGANS, $10 and upward.
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GRAND PIANOS, used at concerts, $225 to $800.

A FARRAND & VOTY PIPE ORGAN taken in exchange for Kimball pipe organ, $500. SEVERAL SMALL PIPE ORGANS, $500 and upward.

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UPRIGHTS, $100 UPWARDS.
GRANDS, $200 UPWARDS.

Easy terms if desired. Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton, Sterling, and Huntington. See our colonial styles. Stylish and attractive pianos for rent. Expert tuning and repairing.

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DON'T BUY A PIANO Until you have investigated the merits of the MASON & HAMLIN, VOSE & SONS, SMITH & BARNES. Reasonable prices, favorable terms. BIG BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS. Pianos, $100 up. Organs, $15 up. Get our catalogues and prices. J. A. NORRIS CO., 250-252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

YOU NEVER SAW SUCH A CHANCE— A new upright piano, FULLY GUARANTEED, in solid oak or mahogany finish case, polished, 7 1-3 octaves, 4 ft. 6 in. high, grand scale, mandolin, harp, and zither attachment. $157.00 $157.00 $157.00 It's less than they are worth. ONLY A FEW LEFT. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—THE WONDER IN latest piano construction; prices the world over $350 to $700 for uprights. Bargains at all times in second-hand pianos. Easy payments. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av., manufacturers. Branches—London, Berlin, Stuttgart.

EIGHT FAMOUS PIANOS SIDE BY SIDE, TO choose from. SIXTY different styles, in all woods; lowest prices; greatest inducements; easy terms. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

THE WORLD'S BEST— HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS, sold by the makers at makers' prices. Easy terms. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

A CONCERT GRAND [DECKER BROS.], ALmost as good as new, for 35 cts. on the dollar of its original cost. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$90 BUYS A WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO; $125 buys a Chickering upright piano, also 1 Steinway upright piano; $5 monthly payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

J. O. TWICHELL SELLS STECK PIANO. Haines Bros. piano, Poole piano. No fancy prices; payments; old pianos taken in exchange. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WANTED— Twenty-five square pianos at once. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT PIANO GOOD AS new for sale cheap; must raise money at once. 880 Mozart-st., 2d flat, near Humboldt Park.

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SIR GORDON BALDWIN, LATE COUNSELOR to her Royal Highness, Queen's court. This young SPIRIT MEDIUM of Europe has been known to equal the power of any other FIVE MEDIUMS COMBINED of America. A delightful, sympathetic, generous, polite, courteous young gentleman, who never tires of exerting his strange powers to relieve suffering humanity of that which burdens them. A true, perfect, and NATURAL MEDIUM and adviser, who NEVER FAILS to do as he advertises. Promises never broken. Reveal hidden mysteries, no matter how strangely complicated. He truly does, seemingly by miracle, bring positive, complete success in ALL AFFAIRS of life, love, marriage, divorce, sickness, business property, estates, etc., reunites separated, and takes no money if not successful. He can work cases even though miles away. He tells the names of callers and reveals just what they want without asking questions. He has many cheap imitators who claim to be his students. All genuine students have Baldwin's diploma. Fee within reach of all. He turns no one away. Hours 9 to 9. Special engagements can be arranged for any hour. Private residence, 227 Michigan-av., 3d door south Auditorium Annex. Letters with stamps answered.

PROF. J. D. CALL— The eminent spirit medium, has located permanently at 428 West Madison-st., and can be consulted on all affairs of life. Honest, fearless, and capable, he fully realizes the responsible position in which his remarkable gift places him, and will exert himself to the uttermost to please and benefit his patrons. As a test he will not only tell you your name in full, but the names of your dead and living friends. If you are interested in sickness, death, changes, travels, lawsuits, business transactions—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions, or desires, call on this gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser, and bolder than ever before. He advises you through his spirit, guides by a higher than human power as to the proper course to pursue. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Letters with $1 answered. Fee 50c and $1 for one week, after which his charge will be higher. 428 W. Madison-st.

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Reads past, future, wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice in love, courtship, marriage, divorces, business, speculations, family affairs; fee $1.

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10 CARLOADS OF FURNITURE JUST ARRIVED—SALES AT AUCTION DAILY, 10 & 2. Why pay a profit to the dealer when you can buy at a loss to the maker? Also big sales of office furniture and bicycles. QUICK SALE AUCTION HOUSE, WABASH AND MONROE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND BEDDING—IF you want these goods at the very lowest prices go to the South Side Commission House, 3811 to 3819 State-st. Open until 9 p. m.

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FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE FURNISHings of a 6-room flat on West Side, at a great bargain. X K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—PERFECT second-hand furnace, pipes, registers included. Address M 385, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will, in accordance with an order of court heretofore entered, receive bids for the stock of merchandise, fixtures, and furniture of the American Paper company, bids to be made for portions or all of said stock, fixtures, and furniture, and to be deposited with the undersigned on or before October 28th, 1897, and to be accompanied with cash or certified check for ten per cent of the amount bid as earnest money, bids to be reported to the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, on October 29th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. WALLACE HECKMAN, Assignee of American Paper Company, 92 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. P. M. WOLSEIFFER, 201 Clark-st., near Adams.

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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

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MACHINES TO RENT—$3 PER MONTH. Daugherty Tpr. Co., 8, 92 La Salle.

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TO RAILROADS AND CAR MANUFACTURERS—For sale—A $250,000 plant for manufacturing box cars, stock cars, coal cars, refrigerator cars, flat cars, and caboose cars; capacity fifteen cars daily; employs 400 hands; the output can be doubled at small expense; location very desirable; correspondence solicited. Address 252 Warren-av., Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE STATE RIGHTS ARE OFFERED for the sale of the Climax Incandescent Gas Light and Hoyt Gas Check, in Iowa, Minn., Mich., and Ind. Important and profitable to agents. Address or call LEROY UPSON, 306 Inter Ocean Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—PRIVILEGES AT THE OLYMPIAN club Cycle Skating, Tattersall's; $15,000 is being expended by Eastern capitalists in opening same; guaranteed daily attendance 10,000. Here is what we have to sell: Refreshments, candy, popcorn, peanuts, shooting gallery, striking machine, phonograph, flowers, silhouettes, bootblack, programs, etc., etc. Apply Simmons, Tattersall's, 16th-st.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNIAY—$5,000 [FIVE THOUsand dollars] cash will buy best paying confectionery, ice cream business in Toledo, O.; location next to Valentine Theater entrance; handsomest and best equipped store in the State. For particulars address R. G. HAIGHT, Proprietor, 411-413 St. Clair-st., Toledo, O.

SPECULATORS—I HAVE POSITIVE INSIDE information on a stock which will make $500 on every $100 invested within 30 days; if you want to make money write immediately. S. SCOTT, 101 Beekman-st., N. Y.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE one-third interest in the MARVELOUS HOT WATER GRATE that heats 6-room flat or suite of offices thoroughly tested; fortune sure. ALVA HUBBARD, Baltimore, Md.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

MAN—GOOD MAN TO TAKE PART INTEREST in good paying business; will pay $1,000 for every $100 invested; if you wish to make money write at once. Address M 478, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND 7-COL. newspaper outfit, with hand press. Address, with full description, WM. S. GIBBS, care of News, Lewisburg, Ky.

INDORSER WANTED—PARTY WITH FIRST-class credentials needs accommodation for 30 days; liberal compensation to indorser with good rating. Address H 565, Tribune office.

A BROKER OR ATTORNEY CONTROLLING $100,000 worth of real estate can make big fee by addressing immediately H 564, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCK; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing Company, 127 Market-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BUFFET IN THE "WALdorf," 1526 Wabash-av.; fine fixtures; $75. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS! CALL AND SEE our bargains in shoes; bankrupt stock, etc. L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 181 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED STORE, BAKery, confectionery, etc.; cheap for cash. 262 Oak-st.

MAN OF ABILITY, AGE 33, WITH SOME means, wishes to get into business; strictly confidential. Address M 394, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD LOCATION; fine business; thorough investigation allowed. Address M 473, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH $100 TAKE charge of advertising business. M 389, Tribune.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN TO open my furnished restaurant. 396 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

NOTICE— A responsible wholesale jewelry firm will sell diamonds and watches to reliable parties on monthly or weekly payments; no security required; goods delivered on first payment; send for catalogue. Address V S 7, Tribune office.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—COURSES OF INstruction in shorthand and typewriting; day and night school. For further information address RUPERT P. SoRELLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASBESTOS COVERING, STEAM, WATER, AND furnace pipes. HEWLINGS, 218 Lake. M. 3870.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. ‡NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York, to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 am	‡Werra, Nov. 27, 10 am
*K'r W. II., Nov. 13, 10 am	‡Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 am
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 am	‡A. Victoria, Dc. 11, 10 am

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 2 pm	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 am
Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 am	Kaiser, Tu., Nov. 23, 2 pm
Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9 am	Havel, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., Oct. 23, 10 am | Aller, Sat., Nov. 6, 9 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Louise ... Thursday, Oct. 28, noon
H. H. Meier ... Thursday, Nov. 4, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra ... Oct. 23, 10 am | Fulda ... Oct. 30, noon
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. At 10 a. m.
St. Paul ... Oct. 27 | Paris ... Nov. 10
St. Louis ... Nov. 3 | St. Paul ... Nov. 17
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Pennland ... Oct. 23 | Waesland ... Oct. 30
RED STAR LINE— NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Every Wednesday.
Westernland ... Oct. 27 | Noordland ... Nov. 10
Southwark ... Nov. 3 | Friesland ... Nov. 17
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia ... Oct. 21 | F. Bismarck ... Nov. 11
Columbia ... Oct. 28
Hamburg service by twin-screw Mail S. S.
Patria ... Oct. 21 | Pennsylvania ... Oct. 28
First cab. $75 up; second class, $40, steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051. Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, fastest and most magnificent in the world. UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE— PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

FALL TOURS TO EUROPE— Special parties to central Europe, Spain, Algiers, Egypt, Palestine, the Nile, and AROUND THE WORLD. Programs ready; all facilities; foreign travel; Tourist Gazette with map, by mail, 10c. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Tourist Agents, Tel. M. 3778. 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco
BELGIC, via Honolulu ... Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
PERU ... Nov. 9, 1 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ... Nov. 18, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE, CONSTANTInople—Select party limited to ten leaves in December or January; everything first-class; private dahabiah on the Nile, etc.; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address MISS C[..]A CRAWFORD PERKINS, 70 Westland-av., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE— NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. Every Wednesday at 12 noon. Unexcelled accommodations for all classes. S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent, Tel. Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and Excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE— For Racine daily at 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, daily, 8 p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Thurs.; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, Sat., 8 p. m.; Manistique, Sat., 8 p. m.; Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily [except Sunday] 7 p. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Phone Main 4648.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION CO., to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor daily, except Sunday, leaving dock foot of Wabash-av. at 11:30 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†2:10 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:20 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:32 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denv., Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison.	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 5:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a.m., †8:35 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 p.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except N. O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:30 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:00 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	* 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City.	†10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	†10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver.	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls.	† 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:10 pm	† 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	† 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	*11:30 pm	† 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'h	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express.	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.	* 6:00 pm	8:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local.	* 8:40 am	8:00 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:39 am
St. Louis Midnight Special.	*11:30 pm	7:29 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison.	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet.	† 5:05 pm	† 8:10 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	* 9:32 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special.	*10:10 am	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	* 9:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 4:10 pm	†10:00 am
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	† 1:30 pm	† 1:45 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st., Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 5:10 pm	† 9:50 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Phila., New York.	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville.	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington.	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York.	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York.	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York.	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville.	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle.	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. July 4, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 5:10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	* 9:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore Philadelphia and New York.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton.	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:25 am
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
N. Y., Was. Vest. Express.	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Was. and Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express.	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express.	3:05 pm	4:20 pm
New York and Boston Express.	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 2389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:00 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation.	*4:10 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROU[..] DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and [..] 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices a[..] Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. [..]	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and [..]sville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 pm	*7:15 am

MAYOR MAY NOT GO.

New York Journey Is Complicated by Henry George.

ASKS HARRISON TO SPEAK

Two Invitations from Alleged Democratic Chiefs.

BURKE GIVES A PHILBIN TIP.

Rumor Puts G. E. Adams in the Race in the Sixth.

KIPLEY'S AX LOOKED FOR TODAY.

Mayor Harrison received an invitation yesterday from the Henry George committee to visit New York City and deliver a speech in favor of that candidate. As a result in all probability he will not go to Gotham at all.

When Richard Croker was here Mr. Harrison accepted his invitation to go to New York to deliver a speech in favor of the Tammany candidate, then not named, the date being fixed for Oct. 28. On Sunday the County Democracy decided to go along as an escort and the affair was all nicely arranged.

The Henry George invitation spoiled the whole thing. George declares he is the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, and the 16 to 1 Democrats of Chicago think he is right. If Mayor Harrison were to go to New York he would have to make a choice between George and Van Wyck, and so he said he would determine tomorrow whether he would go at all.

Mayor Harrison and Oil Inspector Burke both gave out yesterday that John J. Philbin, the proprietor of the Revere House, would probably be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth District. The machine organization has let it be understood all along the nomination was for sale to the highest bidder, and Philbin has been put forward as a man who had a proper idea of its financial value. However, James Lynch Jr. came out as a candidate also, and this complicated matters. Lynch has money and the machine slate may be revised after all.

John W. Ela and ex-Judge Moran went to Springfield last evening in behalf of the Civil Service commission, and Corporation Counsel Thornton for the enemies of the law, to argue the commission's case before the Supreme Court today.

Superintendent of Police Kipley and Oil Inspector Burke were in close conference yesterday, and the general order discharging 400 and more Republican policemen is looked for today. The Civil Service commission will post its Star League eligible list tomorrow.

The West Chicago Street railroad company has begun repairing the tracks in Adams street, east of State street, for the purpose of bringing cars down to Michigan avenue and north to Washington street to reach the new Library Building, Art Institute, and Postoffice.

Word was circulated in the Sixth District yesterday that George E. Adams would now take the nomination for Congress if the convention at North Side Turner Hall tonight will give it to him. Following on the heels of this ran a report that George S. Willits would make a fight at the polls this afternoon for the Twenty-fourth Ward delegation.

Representative Fred Busse hastened to Springfield to learn whether Governor Tanner will call a special session of the Legislature. In the event a reapportionment is made next winter it is understood the nomination will be given to a resident of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

DR. HARPER GETS A SETBACK.

His Plan to Secure for University Graduates Freedom from General Examination Is Beaten.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago received a setback yesterday in his plan to have his university graduate students who are cadets become teachers in the high schools without a general examination. It was at a meeting of the High School committee of the Board of Education, and in spite of the recommendation of Superintendent Lane and Assistant Superintendent Nightingale, and the pleadings of Dr. Harper, the committee decided to require that all cadets submit themselves to a general examination on all subjects. Trustee Strong was in favor of Dr. Harper's plan, but Chairman Trude and Trustees Keating and Brenan favored a general examination. The matter will be taken before the board in a minority and majority report.

"You have taken a vote, gentlemen," said Dr. Harper, in an outburst of feeling, "that will not stand the test of the best educational methods. The high schools are progressing in the right direction, but this is one step back."

Trustee Harper said that to ask the graduates to take an examination in the studies in which they were not interested, and in which they had passed several years before, was folly. Trustee Brenan and the other members of the committee said that if the students had taken the university course they should be able to teach in any branch of work in the high school.

HALLE TALKS OF COMMITTEES.

Says He Will Name School Board Places Tomorrow if He Can Get Them Fixed.

If he can fix the new trustees satisfactorily President E. G. Halle of the Board of Education will name his standing committees for the new school year at tomorrow night's meeting. Otherwise the matter may go over for one week.

"I find it is not an easy task," said Mr. Halle, "to place twenty-one members and give each just the committees he prefers to be on. I have been devoting some time to the work, but by no means have the list completed yet."

While he declined to discuss the appointments, President Halle stated no changes will be made in any of the chairmanships. This means if any new members have hoped to be placed at the head of committees they will be disapointed unless the President can be induced to alter his plans.

"There has been no caucus," said Mr. Halle, "with reference to the arranging of committees, nor will there be any. That function belongs to the President and I have not consulted anybody about it. None of the members has conferred with me, either, as to where he would like to be placed. But it has been customary with my predecessors to reappoint all the old members to the committees they were on during the year, and I shall not depart from it. And so far as the list of committees is concerned it will stand as before."

Federal Rule as to Costs.

The policy of the federal court in damage cases against corporations hereafter will require attorneys who take personal damage suits on contingent fees to advance the costs or give good bonds unless they want the distribution of the judgment recovered to be in the hands of the court. This was announced yesterday by Judge Grosscup in the suit of Fred Roy vs. The Lehigh Valley railroad company, the defendant having asked the dismissal of the case on the grounds that the court should not permit the plaintiff to proceed without costs as a poor person because the attorneys had taken the case on a contingent fee.

Every Night Sleeping Car Route,
Chicago to Denver, via Omaha and Lincoln and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Berths reserved at city ticket office, 95 Adams street.

Kimball's anti-rheumatic rings cure all forms of rheumatism, 167 Wabash, 2d floor.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OPENING OF THROUGH CHICAGO-PACIFIC TRAIN SERVICE.

"Sunset Limited," Scheduled to Make the Run to San Francisco in Three Days and Seven Hours, to Start Today—East-Bound Freight Shipments for the Week—About Emigrant Agents' Commissions—Transportation Notes.

The Chicago and Alton railroad, in connection with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Texas Pacific, and the Southern Pacific, will run a train today from Chicago through to Los Angeles and San Francisco. It is the Sunset Limited of the Southern Pacific, whose eastern terminus has been transferred from New Orleans to Chicago because of the yellow fever.

The new train, which is to make the run between Chicago and San Francisco in three days and seven hours, was on exhibition at the Union Station yesterday. It is the finest train in service between Chicago and the Pacific slope, and, in fact, it is the only train which is made up in Chicago and run through without change to the Pacific. It consists of two twelve-section sleepers with double drawing-rooms at each end, dining-room car, private compartment and chair car, combination baggage, buffet, and library car, and women's parlor, library, and observation car.

It is believed the train service to be inaugurated today will be maintained. While the Southern Pacific will run two trains between New Orleans and the Pacific coast, it is thought the through train from Chicago will prove profitable enough to cause it to be run after the yellow fever subsides. The entire equipment is furnished by the Southern Pacific and is as fine as any ever put out by the Pullman company. One of the features of the train is the vestibules, which are arranged especially to keep out the alkali dust.

East-bound freight shipments on railroads leading out of Chicago last week amounted to 67,135 tons, as compared with 46,167 tons for the preceding week. For the corresponding week last year freight shipments amounted to 51,520 tons. Shipments for the week just ended were carried over the various roads in tons as follows:

Last week—Michigan Central, 7,261; Wabash, 5,788; Lake Shore, 9,751; Fort Wayne, 5,403; Panhandle, 9,938; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,026; Grand Trunk, 8,024; Nickel Plate, 5,625; Erie, 6,753; Big Four, 4,583. Total, 67,135.

Of the total shipments flour contributed 2,133 tons, grain 24,139 tons, and provisions 10,434 tons.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association returned yesterday from New York and reported the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific had come into the agreement of the roads to handle business direct from the steamship lines and do away with the expense of commissions paid to emigrant agents.

The Plant steamship line has taken its new steamship Grande Duchess off the run between New York and Bar Harbor and put it on its winter run between New York and Savannah. The steamship Olivetts of the Plant line will make its last run from Boston to Halifax next week and will then be taken to Florida to be put on the run between Tampa and Havana. The winter resort hotels in Florida will open in December this year and a big travel to that State is expected.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Attorney General McKenna, when questioned today, declined to say whether or not there was any prospect of a postponement of the sale of the Union Pacific railway at Omaha set for Nov 1. From other sources, however, it is learned that there is no present intention on the part of the government to interfere with the order of the court in the matter of the sale. If it should come to the knowledge of the government that parties other than the Reorganization committee were desirous of making a bona fide bid, but required additional time in which to perfect arrangements and make the required deposit, it is quite certain the government, as a creditor, would ask for a temporary postponement. But so far as known this contingency has not arisen.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered an opinion against the railway in the case of the Southern Pacific company vs. the United States, brought here from the Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit. The case involved 700,000 acres of land in southern California and grew out of the fact that the forfeited land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific was overlapped to some extent by lands claimed under government grant by the Southern Pacific.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18.—The estimated gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio for September, 1897, as compared with September, 1896, when the Harrisonburg branch, now cut off, was a part of the system, were $2,319,065, an increase of $26,134. The Harrisonburg branch in September, 1896, earned $15,282.53, making a legitimate increase for September, 1897, of $41,416.53.

The Union Pacific Reorganization committee, through Louis Fitzgerald, chairman, has notified holders of reorganization certificates for shares deposited that the second installment of 5 per cent is due Oct. 20 and must be paid by that date.

The Wabash railroad sent out two special trains last night, one to Niagara Falls and the other to Peoria. The former was run for the people attending the annual meeting of the Street Railway association, which convenes today, and was in charge of City Passenger and Ticket Agent Keenan. The train to Peoria was run for Knights of Pythias delegates to the convention beginning there today.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Stein—5526—Humpke and Jann vs. Patrick Griffin; on verd., $74.78. ex parte.—6474—Atlas Natl. Bk. vs. Sam Harris & Co.; on verd., $1,994.30, ex parte.

Judge Ball—5567—W. S. Burlin vs. Christopher Strassheim; on findg., $89.97.—6940—George B. Carr vs. Arthur K. Laflin; on verd., $3,769.50, ex parte.—6939—Thomas S. Kinsey vs. Same; same, $2,692.50, ex parte.

Judge Goggin—7749—Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co. vs. John R. Bowes and Edwin J. Bowes Jr.; on verd., $411.45, ex parte.

Judge Hutchinson—6253—Victor Nordberg, for use of Wm. T. Todd, vs. Kelly Edkinson; on findg., $590 and sat.

Judge Payne—4808—Thomas A. Mercer vs. Joseph and Delta Lennon; on findg., $462.66.

Judge Haney—18115—Rose & Son vs. H. M. Mitchell; by defts., $505.—16959—Morris Peterson, for use of Colt & Co., vs. Davis Johnson Co.; on findg., $168 and appld.—18235—Solar Carbon and Mfg. Co. vs. Calumet Gas Co.; on findg., $160 and appld.—18893—Cambria Iron Co. vs. Wildeman Bros.; on verd., $1,357, ex parte.—18911—George Redfield vs. Martin White; on findg., $1,275.87 and appld.

Judge Smith—17678—Edward R. Brainerd et al. vs. James H. Deveney; on findg., $674.78.—18737—George E. Marshall & Co. vs. Andrew Wildeman; on verd., $40.75.

Judge Gibbons—18222—A. J. Thayer vs. Emma J. Carrabine; on findg., $500.—18450—American Bridge Works vs. John A. and Alexander Davidson; on verd., $845.36.—19447—E. A. King vs. Union Wheelman's Protective Co.; on verd., $200.80.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—7004—Republic L. and B. Assn. vs. Snieja; def. dec.—18551—Elgin Butter Co. vs. Ingalsbe; dec.

Judge Shepard—4373—Dreyer vs. Henne; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—5524—Ridgeway vs. McKenney; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—8145—Gerhard vs. Paul; dec.—2811—Grier vs. Baldwin; dec.—146452—Michael J. from Mary B. Phalen; div.

Judge Burke—8378—Dunlap vs. Utpatel; dec. sale.—8655—Farington vs. Yarlott; dec.—169404—Charlott from Gustaf Larson; div.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—9552, 5780, 5789, 2844, 7542, 3001, 2998, 5038, 4662, 6024.

Judge Burke—2725, 4909, 2429, 8140, 2688, 6235.

Judge Tuley—1936, 3550, 6828, 937 on hearing.

Judge Freeman—1138, 136259, 10, 1064.

Judge Shepard—2773, 387, 527, 1208 on hearing.

Judge Haney—7890, 7397, 6373, 7908, 7974, 8010, 8016, 8030, 7725, 6147, 7254.

Judge Gibbons—First call, 151 to 200, and trial call 5726, 12050, 8599, 11520, 9278, 21250, 9254, 13070 and 5731.

Judge Clifford—4011, 2037, 1994, 972, 2970, 2342.

Judge Neely—6355, 5904, 2222, 5448, 4756, 4601, 5068, 6160, 5611, 5026.

Judge Smith—5735, 5925, 5937, 5946, 5998, 6006, 6033, 6043, 6108, 6122, 3385, 6255, 3117, 5501 on trial.

Judge Goggin—2736, 2735, 2999, 3130, 3134, 3136, 3241, 3242, 3330, 3383, 3387, 3389, 3500, 3506, 3502, 3245.

Judge Hutchinson—3213, 4173, 3804, 2820, 2826, 4029, 4259, 3824, 1000, 4178, 4250, 4282, 4286, 4292, 3901, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3824, 4176 on trial.

Judge Ball—3166, 3167, 3168, 2896, 2754, 2585, 2294, 2730 on trial.

Judge Stein—4191, 4296, 4297, 4301, 4309, 3118, 4415, 4418, 4422, 4424, 4436, 4427, 4538, 4539, 3771, Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 16634.

Judge Batton—County Court—10 a. m., 16356, 15091, 18113.

Judge Rodgers—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—10:30 a. m., city special assessment matters.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—2799, 3180, 3181, 8418, 3421, 3422, 3441, 3188, 2597 on trial.

Judge Payne—5031, 4935, 5026, 5029, 4215, 5031, 5832, 5036, 5040, 5131, 5132, 5139.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court—1431.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court—1634, 1635, 1863, 1719, 1694, 1685, 1663, 1411, 1395, 1396.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court—191, 192, 1631, 1580, 352, 801, 1583, 1584, 1367.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court—1382, 1383, 1475, 1606, 1607, 1714, 1720, 1725, 804, 1550, 1368, 1360, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1378.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—381.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of the State the question of the right of a telegraph company to condemn a right of way, longitudinally, along a railroad right of way or public highway has come before the Supreme Court. Its decision will be watched for with interest.

The case of the Mobile and Ohio railroad company and the St. Louis and Cairo railroad company against the Postal Telegraph company, which was today argued before the Supreme Court, was originally brought by the Postal company in Jackson County, to condemn a right of way over the St. Louis and Cairo road from East St. Louis to Cairo. The Mobile and Ohio road holds a lease of the St. Louis and Cairo road in the counties in southern Illinois through which the latter road passes.

The County Court of Jackson County rendered judgment in the sum of $100 damages in favor of the Postal company in July last. The telegraph company went to work at once to construct its lines along the road's right of way in Alexander County at Cairo. The St. Louis and Cairo road then got a preliminary injunction restraining the building of the lines on the ground that the County Court of Jackson County had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction in the seven counties, but only in its own.

The Postal company entered a motion to dissolve the injunction of the Alexander Circuit Court. The St. Louis and Cairo, in its complaint, charges the Mobile and Ohio with bad faith in colluding with the Postal company to permit the latter to run its lines over the route at a nominal cost, as the Western Union Telegraph company has a contract with the Mobile and Ohio to permit no other line of telegraph to be operated along the latter's right of way. The case today argued is the appeal of the St. Louis and Cairo road from the Jackson County court. The injunction of the Alexander Circuit Court is still effective, pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

The case of the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad company against Charles Jenkins, a freight conductor, which is an appeal from the Appellate Court, was originally brought by Jenkins in the Circuit Court of Johnson County to recover damages against the railroad company for refusing to grant him a clearance card or certificate of recommendation. A station agent at Vienna, in Johnson County, had been indicted for selling stolen property from cars, and had pleaded guilty, accusing Jenkins of having delivered the goods to him.

Upon the ground the Big Four road refused to grant the clearance card, and Jenkins, claiming he had a contract, sought damages.

Judgment was rendered against the railroad company in the Circuit Court of Wabash County. This decision was sustained by the Appellate Court.

Other proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

President and Fellows of Harvard College vs. Balch; motion by appellate for time to file briefs.

Hallisey vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; motion by defendant in error to dismiss writ of error.

Clark vs. Kern; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. Calusen; motion by appellee to strike reply briefs from files.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

People ex rel. Attorney General vs. Kipley; motion and notice by respondent to discharge rule and dismiss proceedings; cross motion by relator to strike this motion from files; demurrer by attorney to plea.

Missionary Society of the M. E. Church vs. Addison Caldwell; defendant in error enters an appearance and motion to continue; continued as per stipulation.

Torrence vs. People ex rel. Peabody; motion by appellee for leave to correct typographical errors in briefs allowed.

Hoover vs. People ex rel. Peabody; same motion allowed.

Michael vs. People ex rel. Peabody; same motion.

Hackemack et al. vs. Wiebrock; motion to set cause for oral argument.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

John J. Byrne vs. Chicago General Railway Company; motion by appellant to set aside order of submission entered at May term, 1896, and dismiss the appeal; motion allowed and appeal dismissed at appellate's cost.

Hudnall et al. vs. Ham et al.; motion by plaintiff in error for extension of time to file reply briefs.

Illinois Central Railway Company vs. Cosby, administrators, etc.; cause taken.

St. Louis, Belleville and Southern Railway Company vs. Rice; taken.

Kelley et al. vs. Funkhauser; taken.

Ward et al. vs. Ward et al.; passed for the present.

Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Jenkins; motion by appellee for leave to file additional briefs and cause argued orally by John T. Dye, attorney for appellant; cause taken.

Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. Eaton; argued orally by F. J. Lovejoy, attorney for appellant; cause taken.

St. Louis and Cairo Railroad Company and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Postal Telegraph Company; argued orally by William Ritchie, attorney for St. Louis and Cairo, and by F. J. Loesch and J. R. McIntosh for appellee; arguments continued until tomorrow morning.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

The Fearful Increase of Disaster from Small Beginnings.

A prominent gentleman of Brooklyn, returned from his vacation feeling in perfect health. As a result he was careless. The next thing was a cold; then pneumonia, then death. Nearly all physical troubles start with a cold, and this is just the season when it is most easily taken. Some sudden change checks the action of the body, clogs the circulation, and lays the foundation of death. Stop the cold in its start and you stop the disease. A cold requires the "stitch in time."

There are many ways of attempting to stop a cold, but all physicians now agree that there is only one sure way and that is by the use of pure stimulants. The pores must be opened, the circulation aroused and vigor awakened. Nothing now known to the world does this so certainly as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is a remedy, not a beverage. It has been used for years, and is the most popular remedy before the public. Many doctors, clergymen, and temperance people endorse it for its health-giving qualities, and it has become a family necessity.

Many unscrupulous dealers claim they have something "just as good." Beware of all such claimants, and secure only the genuine.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

$5.00 The Best Men's Shoe now sold in Chicago, at the price.

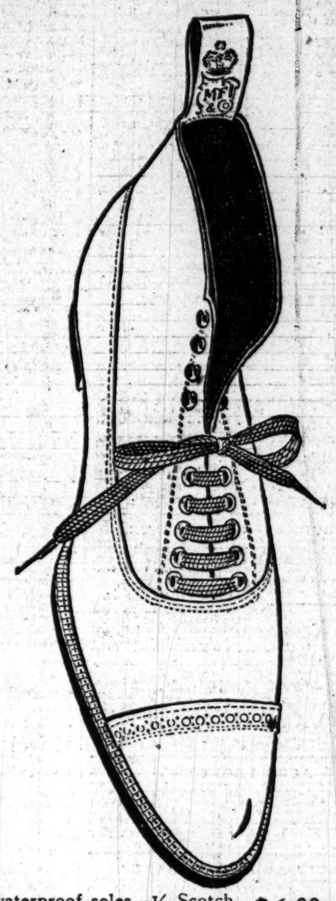
Without a single exception. The "FIELD" Shoe—equal to fine custom work in finish and fitting qualities. The large cut illustrates one of the styles; the several others shown at the same price are equally good. (*See toes below.*) Never before have we been able to sell so FINE a shoe at nearly so low a price. Men accustomed to paying Six or Seven dollars for their Shoes will find them no better than, and in many cases inferior to, our $5.00 Shoe. It is in every respect "first-class."

Below we describe the various styles in detail:

LASTS: The newest—"Algonquin," "Duro," "Cadet," etc.

MATERIALS: Extra choice—Black Calfskin, Black Enameled Leather, Tan Willow Calf, Russet Oil Green (waterproof), Black Patent Leather, and Tan Harvard Calf Double soles of best oak tan leather—some double from toe to heel.

DETAILS: Low, broad heels, English leather back stay, heavily stitched with silk. New style tips. **Leather** lining. Agatine hook and eyelets, which do not wear brassy. Leather straps, oval or round eyelets, finest possible workmanship throughout.



MEN'S MOOSE-HIDE SHOES: Our Boys' Moose-Hide Shoes are meeting with such general approval that we have added a line of Men's Shoes of the same stock. They are unequaled as a heavy, storm shoe. Made on an easy-fitting "Bull Dog" last—nut brown in color—with waterproof soles—½ Scotch edges. These Shoes can be purchased nowhere else in Chicago. Price is..... $6.00

Our Men's $6 and $7 Shoes for street and dress wear are splendid specimens of good shoemaking. The line of styles is the best we have ever shown.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 to 115 STATE STREET.

Fine Millinery for the Horse Show

Which will also be the greatest SOCIETY SHOW Chicago has ever known.

We Have Pleasure in Announcing for

To-day and To-morrow

...A GRAND...

Special Display of High Art Millinery.

—New and beautiful creations—the very latest French models and elegant reflexes of swell **Parisian** ideas. The daintiest—most bewitchingly beautiful headpieces shown in Chicago this season, and at the most reasonable price. We use only the very best materials.

TAN, FRECKLES, AND SUNBURN

detract from fine features. The daily use of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder will render the complexion clear, soft, and beautiful. A sample of each of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, sufficient for three weeks' use, mailed on receipt of 20c. The regular size sold everywhere 25c. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, State, cor. Monroe, Chicago.

$50—a little at a time buys a beautiful Diamond. Make somebody happy if you don't want it yourself.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington. 3d Floor.

LADIES, IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY OR bleached, you can have it a beautiful color by using Imperial Hair Regenerator, 202 Fifth-av., New York.

In Chicago, sold and applied by E. Burnham, 73 State-st., and Miss McCarty, Wabash-av. Sold wholesale by Morrisson & Plummer; Fuller & Fuller Co.; Lord, Owen & Co.; George Catlin.

Tribune Special Guide

TO THE

KLONDIKE

THE BEST ISSUED.

FREE OF COST

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

Cloak Buying.

There's a best way to go about it, of course. If you're an expert you'll know the way. If you're not it's a good plan to buy of a house that you've *relied on* for over a quarter of a century—one that has experts of its own, who stand between you and all that's not best to wear. Here's today's news of new Coats:

At $9.00—Fine English fly-front, double-breasted Reefer Coats—storm collar, tailor-stitched seams, lined with fine black satin—colors black and navy—$15.00 garments—today at $9.00.

At $13.50—Smart kersey double-breasted, fly-front Reefers—storm collar or coat collar, corded seams, tailor finished, richly lined with black satin—colors black, navy, brown, and green. They are what other folks call $20.00 Jackets—today at $13.50.

At $20.00—A dozen different styles of Jaunty Jackets and Fly-Front Coats in kerseys and cheviots—short and medium lengths—with high storm collars, plain or strapped seams, lined with either black or fancy silks—colors black and all the new shades. This line at $20.00 we think to be quite the best value we've heard of this season.

$1.25 Silk and Wool Plaids, 59c.

Silk and Wool Dress Plaids—*full 50 inches wide*—in a dozen new, stylish, and exclusive color combinations. They're of a quality that have been retailed thus far at $1.25, and today—if we had to import them—we'd have to ask at least $1.50. Today the assortment will be yours to select from at

59c a Yard.

These fabrics are unquestionably cheaper in price, by at least one-half, than any other similar quality shown in Chicago today. It's quite unlikely such an opportunity will occur again here or elsewhere.

Novelty Dress Goods—some broken lines that have retailed up to $2.00 will be closed today at **95c.**

Among them are 48-inch Illuminated Tweeds, 44-inch Bourette Mixtures, 44-inch English Curls, 46-inch Pebble Novelties, 46-inch Mohair and Wool Novelties, with raised cord effect, made expressly for street skirts; 46-inch rough Jacquards, 46-inch Boucle Curls, in almost any color combination you can think of—values fully up to $2.00—today, 95c.

A special sale of 50-inch Ladies' Cloth, in shades of cardinal, wine, green, Empire blue, navy, marine, seal, olive, and mixtures of brown, gray, and green—a full 75c value will be offered today at **50c.**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 to 115 STATE STREET.

Phenomenal Cloak Selling...

Our Sunday's advertisement brought a response absolutely without a parallel in our history—it was simply immense—beyond question these are the greatest values State street has ever known. We repeat the advertisement for to-day's and to-morrow's selling.

Cloaks...Cloaks... A $25.00 Cloak for $15.00. "The continued warm weather has discouraged us," said the owners of some 300 of the prettiest garments shown in Chicago this season. You'll find the entire lot in our Cloak Department ready for this week's great sale. That's the whole story. Made to sell at $25.00, there is not a garment in the lot worth a single dollar less. New and stylish, 22-inch and 24-inch, elegantly made and finished tan Jackets—marked at just about half price—such styles and values were never known before, even under the low tariff Wilson bill. Yours this week for less than the actual cost of manufacture—a genuine

$25 Cloak for $15.

New Blouse Jackets. In Blouse Jackets we offer for sale this week magnificent values at $10.00, $15.00, $18.50 and..... $25.00

Velour Blouses, the Finest in the City, up to $75.00.

At $10.00 and $7.50 we are showing some splendid values in fine **Silk-lined** extra quality beaver **Jackets.** To-day these garments cannot be replaced at less than from $3.00 to $5.00 advance in price. The wisdom of an early purchase is apparent.

Silk-lined Suits. Our **Silk-lined Suit** display is, beyond question, the city's finest—it has attracted widespread attention and very flattering comment. We are showing all the new English and Russian ideas—in all the most fashionable colorings and newest effects—both blouse and fly front.

Silk Waists.—The phenomenal demand for our great $7.50 Silk Waist compels us to continue this sale yet another week—our buyers are ever on the alert for new materials, hence it is that we can offer you this week an absolutely matchless line of pretty novelties in Silk Waists—**Again this week at $7.50,** an offering that will demonstrate our **Silk Waist** supremacy more forcibly than ever before—garments that you positively cannot duplicate elsewhere at $12.50. Almost 200 styles, including rich plaids, Romans and exquisite fancy taffetas—many of them would actually look cheap at $15. See them to-day. You'll buy three or four at only..... $7.50

Equally strong as you will find our enormous variety of finer Silk Waists at $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.00 and up—beyond question the finest line in America.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

TOMORROW, at 10 a. m.,
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
Entire Salvage of the well-known
Peninsular Lead and Color Co., Limited,
DETROIT, MICH.,
Consisting of
20 Carloads of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Wood Fillers, Dry Paints, Stains, Carriage and House Paints.
Also large quantity of
WHITE LEAD.
Stock positively in first-class condition. Goods now on exhibition.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEBER PIANOS

258-260 Wabash-av.

L. Manasse, Optician, 93 Madison-st. Tribune Bldg.
Examination and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes, etc.

EXHIBITION TODAY (TUESDAY)

THE

Ferris Collection

—AT—

186 WABASH AVENUE.

Antique and Modern European

PORCELAINS,

Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, etc., etc.,

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

TOMORROW (Wednesday),

10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. O'Clock.

Mr. G. H. WIGER, Art Auctioneer, will conduct the sale.

Flersheim, Barker & Severn, Auctioneers,
186 Wabash-av.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Hair Tonic, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.

F. BURNHAM, 71 and 73